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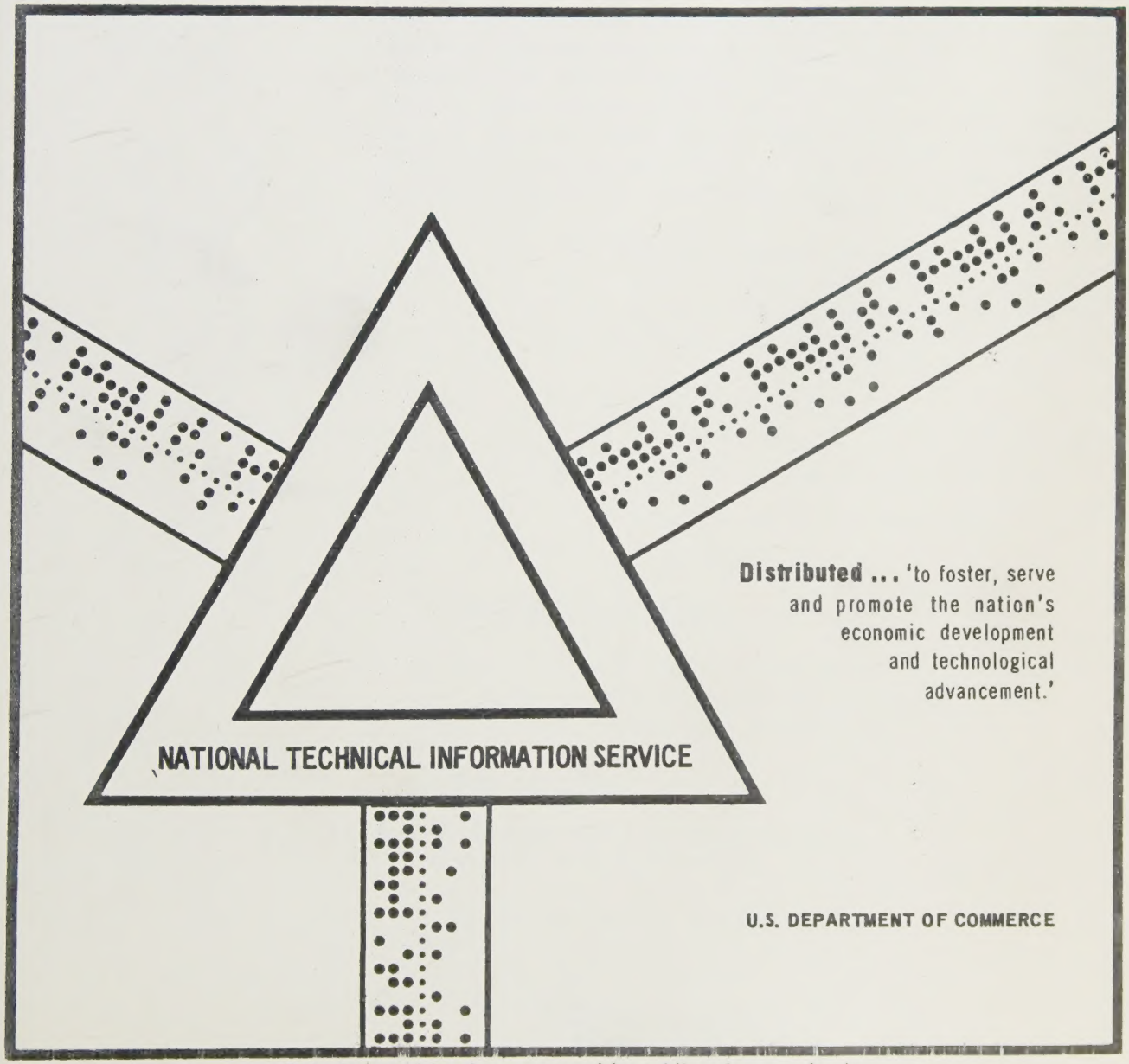
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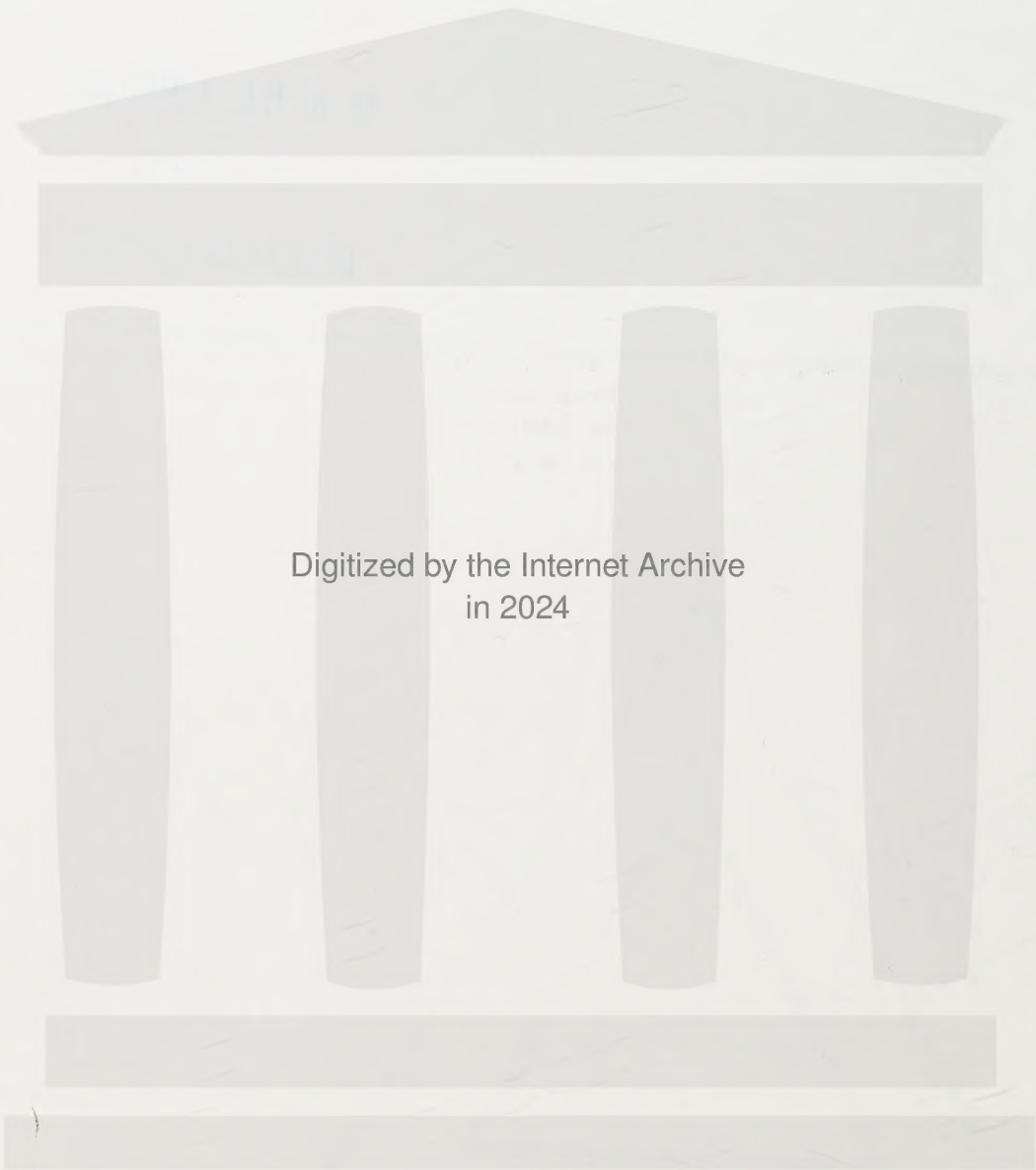

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August 23, 1971 No. 4960

****
* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Training Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students in the Midst of the Struggle To Implement the Party's Educational Guidelines

by

Worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team stationed at Tsinghua University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 30, 1971)

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "Follow the road of Shanghai Machine Tool Works in training technicians from among its workers," and under the close concern of Chairman Mao and the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy as well as the direct leadership of Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, we enrolled more than 2,800 new worker-peasant-soldier students in the second half of last year from the first line of the three major revolutionary movements. With their coming to the university, the worker-peasant-soldier students "go to the university, manage the university, and reform the university with Mao Tse-tung's thought," pushing the educational revolution in the university forward to a new stage.

The new situation raises many new problems. One of the central problems is how, with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" as the key, should the great guideline, "Education must serve proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor," be implemented and worker-peasant-soldier students trained to become laborers with socialist consciousness and culture.

Teach Students To Put in the Foremost Position a Firm and Correct Political Orientation

Since their enrollment in the university, the worker-peasant-soldier students, being loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao and having a higher political consciousness and a certain amount of practical experience, have fully revealed a spiritual aspect that is completely different from

that of old university students of the past and have become a fresh force of great youthful vigor for the occupation and transformation of the cultural-educational positions and realization of the proletarian educational revolution. They study in order to keep the cultural power for the proletariat and for the sake of the world revolution. With practical action they have further shown the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive and effectively criticized and repudiated the revisionist educational line of despising and discriminating against workers and peasants pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him.

How should this group of worker-peasant-soldier students be trained? Herein lie two radically opposite viewpoints. Some people think that "the principal contradiction of the worker-peasant-soldier students is the contradiction of being ideologically advanced but professionally backward," and advocate singling out the problem of improvement of professional skills for solution. Such a viewpoint is an expression of the pernicious influence of the reactionary theory of productivity and the theory of dying out of class struggle under the new situation.

"The proletariat will change the world according to its own world outlook, so will the bourgeoisie according to its." In the educational position the struggle between the two classes for successors has always been violent. Lenin pointed out: "The bias of the bourgeoisie is particularly stubborn in educational circles." The pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxist political swindlers like him, bourgeois ideas in schools and in society, and old forces of habit will always assault worker-peasant-soldier students through various channels.

For example, one of the students received a letter as soon as he came to Tsinghua University, congratulating him on his having been admitted into "the cradle of engineers" and expressing the wish that he would "study hard so he may gain nationwide fame." Some of the teachers also said to the students, "All you need to do is to learn and master the things in my brain."

Attacked and influenced in this way, some of the students began to have such erroneous ideas as "To be politically safe is to be left far behind in technology," "It will be impossible to give a good account of oneself if one does not learn professional skills properly," "To excel the bourgeois technical 'authorities' in technology is tantamount to bringing politics to the fore," etc., etc. This is a reflection of the struggle between the two classes and two lines among the new students.

Therefore, it is also necessary to intensify political and ideological work on the worker-peasant-soldier students and teach them to put in the foremost position a firm and correct political orientation.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive about the conducting of an education on thinking and the political line, we have led the students to "read books and carry out study conscientiously and to master Marxism"

and voluntarily remold their world outlook since the new students came to the university. We conduct education on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the cultural-educational positions, and help the students to familiarize themselves, through the practical struggle of "going to university, managing the university and reforming the university with Mao Tse-tung's thought," with the class struggle and two-line struggle in the superstructure. We also organize the students and teachers and staff to further criticize together the revisionist educational line of "intellectual education first," "professionalism in command," "professors manage the university," etc., pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, and sum up together earnestly the mistake of some old cadres who, yielding to the pressure of bourgeois professionalism, relaxed the remolding of their world outlook before the great proletarian cultural revolution, as well as the historical experience and lesson provided by some students from worker-peasant families who, having been admitted into Tsinghua University, buried themselves in professional studies to the complete neglect of politics, changed from being "natives" to "admirers of foreigners," and finally forgot their own origin.

We teach the students to inherit and promote the revolutionary traditions of the Anti-Japanese Academy--to be humble and careful, fight hard and with the utmost energy, and maintain the natural color of the working people. We urge them to unfold self-education through "two recollection and three-check" and "oppose-conceit and break-complacency," so that the broad masses of students may know that they must insist on criticizing the bourgeoisie and raise their simple class feelings to the high plane of consciousness of the two-line struggle if they are to increase their ability to distinguish between false and true Marxism and strengthen their initiative to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The relationship between politics and professionalism has always been an outstanding question in the two-line struggle in the school. It is also a question most frequently met by worker-peasant-soldier students. Thorough eradiction of the poisonous influence of the reactionary theory of productivity in the university is a long-term, difficult task. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the supreme commander and the soul," we lead the students to draw a clear line of demarcation from line analysis, so they may realize that the basic task of workers, peasants and soldiers in going to college is to take cultural power in their hands and to consolidate their political power, that they will be deceived by the false Marxist political swindlers if they study in order "to give an account of themselves" and try to cram themselves with knowledge, that they may be led astray by the bourgeoisie if all they want is to excel bourgeois "authorities" in technology, and that they can thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line only by putting politics and professionalism in their correct relative positions and firmly insisting on bringing proletarian politics to the fore.

Opposition to conceit, breaking of complacency, and continuous revolution constitute an important aspect of ideological education for students. Some students have the living idea that "their roots being red, the seedlings strong, and conditions good, they are unlikely to change within

two or three years." Failing to see the acute, complex class struggle on the educational front, they have relaxed their own ideological remolding and are unable to see that they have already the seeds of change.

In view of such a situation, we lead the students to know, with Chairman Mao's brilliant idea of "one dividing into two" as a weapon, the absolute nature of "change," seize the initiative of "change," get rid of the idea of "naturally red" and establish in its place the idea of "red through remolding," and resist the insidious influence and corruption of bourgeois ideology with their own ideological revolutionization.

There is a woman student from the PLA who believed at one time that she would not change because she thought she had four advantages: (1) she came from a revolutionary family, (2) she had grown up under the red flag, (3) she had joined the Army, and (4) she had joined the Party. "If I change, it can only be for the better."

Later, she analyzed herself with the viewpoint of one dividing into two, and realized that although she came from a revolutionary family she had not gone through the sufferings of the old society, that although she had grown up under the red flag she lacked hard tempering, that although she had been with the Army for two years she had not quite rid herself of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education to which she fell prey when she was at school in the past, and that although she had joined the Party organizationally, ideologically she had not completely joined the Party. She also realized that if she thought she was politically safe, acted blindly, and regarded the good condition for continuing to make revolution as a burden, she would suffer defeat under the onslaught of the bourgeoisie.

During the past few months, regarding her going to college as a new starting point for continuing to make revolution, she has been reading Marxist-Leninist books as well as Chairman Mao's works with great youthful vigor, playing an active role in educational revolution.

Teaching students to understand completely and correctly handle the relations of "going to the university, manage the university, and reform the university with Mao Tse-tung's thought is also an important question of insisting on putting politics in command of professional work. Such ideas as "Go to college but don't try to manage it," "going to college is my business, but managing and reforming the university is the business of the propaganda team," etc., were at one time found among a small number of students.

We lead the students to study in depth Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts and ideas of educational revolution, to criticize revisionism, and to learn the principal lesson of class struggle well. We organize them to take part in the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement and such practice of struggle as educational revolution. As Lenin pointed out: "Our schools must turn people into participants in the struggle to overthrow the exploiters while still studying," we help students to raise continuously their consciousness of "going to college, managing the university and reforming the university" in practical struggle and become vanguard fighters who occupy and transform the cultural-educational positions.

While stressing the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and criticizing "intellectual development first" and "professionalism in command," we also take care to prevent the covering up of one trend by another. With reference to the over-programming of activities in some units, lack of fixed times for teaching of professional skills, failure of some students to sit down quietly and study seriously, the reluctance of teachers to impose strict demands on their students in respect of professional skills, and such phenomena, we criticize such fallacious views as "it is useless to study" which Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him spread from the ultra-"Left." We also adopt measures to enable students to devote 70 percent of their time to technical studies under general conditions, and encourage them to learn professional skills well under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought and steadily improve their technical knowledge and skills.

Combine Theory with Practice, Firmly Persevere in Training Students in the Practice of the Three Major Revolutionary Movements

The great teacher Lenin pointed out: "One of the greatest evils left us by the old capitalist society is the complete separation of books from practice." Unity of theory with practice and separation of theory from practice are two radically opposite lines of education.

Should worker-peasant-soldier students from the first line of the three major revolutionary movements resolutely persevere in study and tempering in practice and in taking part in collective productive labor? There is struggle about this.

Some people think that students who already have practical experience may simply stay in the classroom to study theory after their admission into the university. Some individual comrades said, "Worker-students do not need to learn industrial production; peasant-students need not learn agricultural production; students from the armed forces need not learn military skills."

We criticize this revisionist line of education and lead the students to resolutely take the road of the "May 7 Directive," so they may study and produce simultaneously in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, insist on taking part in labor, and resolutely persevere in criticizing the bourgeoisie. Even worker-peasant-soldier students who have many years of practical experience must do so. It is in this way that they can gain moral, intellectual, and physical development in a healthy manner.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice." Implementing the principle of "Unity of theory with practice," we pay attention emphatically to the following four aspects:

(1) Students must work in factories set up for their practice, carry out experiments in laboratories, and also keep in touch with social realities.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's series of teachings about "schools setting up and operating their own factories," we combine teaching-learning with productive labor and scientific experiment and have initially set up some factories and production workshops. We have thrown our doors wide open and established cooperative relations with many factories, communes, and scientific research units.

According to Chairman Mao's teaching, students who have only book knowledge but do not labor will not do. But Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, though holding the banner of "combination of education with productive labor," actually opposed making education serve proletarian politics and arbitrarily changed the Party's guideline for education.

Tsinghua University also operated some factories before the great proletarian cultural revolution, but factory practice for the students at that time was only part of "an engineer's training, and the purpose was purely to impart technical skill. Workers were discriminated against and had no say whatever in teaching. The factories did not operate according to any plan and seldom turned out any useful product. So, although there were some factories, the fact could not alter the university's separation from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant-soldier masses, and from productive labor.

In the university-operated factories at present, the teachers and students do labor as ordinary workers, while workers in the university take part in teaching and take up the responsibility of training the students. Production work in these factories forms part of the state plan and is part of social production. The state of separation of the old university from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant-soldier masses, and from productive labor is being rectified.

Reviewing the practice of university-run factories in the past, we feel that in order to promote the specialties better and realize the unity of theory with practice, university-operated factories must stick firmly to the principle of small-size works, insist on social cooperation in relation to teaching-learning, and gradually build themselves according to an over-all plan and through self-reliance, making use of the manpower and material resources already available to the university. If the factories are run on too large a scale, the demand on manpower and material resources will be too great to be met, and both production and teaching-learning will be affected.

Seen from the condition of initial practice, the role played by university-run factories in promoting the specialties consists mainly of the

following: First, to provide a base for learning industrial production where the teachers and students may participate in labor; second, to provide points for the combination of teaching with learning; third, to provide a practical base for scientific research so the content of teaching-learning may be continuously enriched with new fruits of scientific research.

So that the above-mentioned role may be played well, it would be best for university-operated factories to turn out two categories of products. One of these consists of small quantities of products of a fixed type. This category of products facilitates the doing of labor in learning industrial production, enriches perceptual knowledge, and helps the conducting of teaching-learning of the basic theoretical lessons of some specialties in combination with actual production. The other category consists of products under study and trial production. In combination with the trial-production of these products, students may learn more advanced theories of their specialties, which will help them carry out re-practice by applying theoretical knowledge.

Now that the university operates its own factories, is it still necessary to insist on running the university with open doors? Chairman Mao consistently stresses the necessity of maintaining contact with reality on the part of students. But Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him advocated the operation of "all-capable universities" and "all-capable factories" behind closed doors. The poisonous influence of such ideas is continually revealed following the intensification of the educational revolution. Some of the comrades said, "Now that the university operates its own factories, there is no longer any need for it to maintain its cooperative ties with outside factories." Then there are those who want to have large, complete factories capable of undertaking many jobs, so that "they can do everything by themselves without asking others for aid." Some specialties are run lackadaisically and move narrowly because they are not run with open doors and neglect their cooperative ties with outside factories.

So, even when factories are set up and operated within the university, it is still necessary to insist firmly on conducting education with open doors. Only when education is conducted with open doors, the university maintains cooperative ties with outside factories and is closely in coordination with the three major revolutions, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers directly participate in educational revolution, and the teachers and students are tempered in social production, will teaching-learning gain greater and greater vitality and the specialties be run with vigor.

In accordance with the special character of the specialties and on the basis of the concrete conditions of the working bases inside and outside the university as well as the principle, "similarity of operation, proximity, and relative stability," we have unfolded cooperation between the university and outside factories.

For example, the welding specialty and the Electro-Welding Machine Factory have adopted a method whereby "the factory and the university sign

a contract, which fixes the cooperative relations between the two and enable each to use the other as a base. The factory then becomes an extramural base of practice of three-in-one combination for the university. The students go to the factory to do labor and learn the assembling of welding machines. In cooperation with the factory, the university sets up on the campus a base for the trial production of welding machines. This trial base produces new products for the factory with which it has cooperative ties. Teaching-learning is carried on in relation to the trial production of new-type welding machines, thus promoting social production. Meanwhile, in cooperation with the welding rod factory, the base also carries out the work of trial-producing a new-type welding rod factory; the base also carries out the work of trial-producing a new-type welding rod. The teachers and students also go to a certain factory to do labor simultaneously with teaching-learning and take a direct part in social production, so they may learn the production technology of welding. In this way the university-operated factories, laboratories, and cooperative ties between the university and outside factories are closely linked together, bringing about the combination of theory with practice in a still better way.

Other specialties such as civil engineering and water conservation adopt the method of "going out of the university and conducting education on the worksites." Some specialties set up extramural points in outside factories and take part in the work of factory-operated colleges. Some others conduct social surveys, allow teachers and students to carry out labor practice in factories for short periods of time, conducting on-the-spot teaching-learning, etc. There are also some specialties which so far have not yet found a way for establishing cooperative ties with factories that conforms to their own special needs. Further practice is necessary here.

(2) With practice as the foundation, emphasis is placed on improvement of theoretical knowledge and relations between teaching-learning and productive labor is correctly handled.

Operation of the university with open doors, cooperative ties between the university and outside factories, and establishment of university-run factories have created conditions for combining teaching-learning with productive labor and scientific research as well as linking theory with practice. However, it is still necessary to organize carefully the teaching-learning process, closely combine teaching-learning with productive labor, and enable students to accomplish the two flying leaps of knowledge, before "unity of theory with practice" can be realized. In this respect some of our units have taken detours.

For example, there is a class where some teachers, thinking one-sidedly at the beginning of the term that the students already had practical experience, taught nothing but theory in the classroom. The result was that the students were "unable to digest what they learned in the classroom and uttered unintelligible things in their dreams at night"--they could make no progress with their theory lessons. After the teachers and students together criticized this trend, some comrades, not having made a correct line analysis, met with a rebuff at the Right and then abruptly went to the other

extreme at the "Left." Some comrades said at the time, "The trouble stems from holding large classes. To have 50 or 60 persons sitting together to listen to lectures amounts to restoring the old practice." Some others said, "The conducting of teaching-learning experiments is also a revisionist practice." As the production tasks were also heavy, the teachers suspended mathematics lessons and abolished teaching-learning experiments, one-sidedly thinking that "to be able to do something amounts to having learned something." As a result, although some students were able to fulfill their production tasks, they still could not master simple principles.

The lessons learned in these units have enabled us to realize that teaching of theory in separation from practice or substitution of fulfillment of typical production tasks for teaching of theory is characterized by separation of knowledge from practice and is an expression of idealism in teaching-learning. Chairman Mao teaches, "Correct knowledge can often be accomplished only after many repetitions of going from matter to consciousness and from consciousness back to matter, i.e., from practice to knowledge and from knowledge back to practice." In teaching-learning, it is necessary to oppose the two tendencies of dogmatism and empiricism before students can bring about the two flying leaps in the acquisition of knowledge.

In dealing with the relations between teaching-learning and productive labor, we emphasize the primacy of learning. In all links of practice, effort is made to formulate clearly and positively the requirements of teaching-learning in coordination with the teaching-learning of relevant theories. Teaching-learning in relation to typical tasks is an indispensable, important means of teaching-learning as a whole. However, it will not do to emphasize one-sidedly that "direct experience is necessary for everything and any content of teaching-learning must have a point with which it is combined," because there will then be too large and too many points of combination. To enable the teaching-learning of theory to be linked with practice to an even higher extent, care is also taken to use such practical links as teaching-learning experiment, labor in learning industrial production, social surveys, factory practice, etc., in addition to teaching-learning in conjunction with typical tasks. For example, teaching-learning of theory, teaching-learning experiment, and production tasks are combined in a certain class, in which six basic parts and some basic electrical circuits are learned within three weeks. Even some students from mountainous areas who never saw an electric light before have also mastered the basic theory of controllable silicon and diodes. Because care is taken to help the students practically to bring about the first flying leap of knowledge (elevation of practical experience and perceptual knowledge to theory), students are able to bring about the second flying leap (application of the theory learned to the solution of practical problems.

(3) Reform of basic courses is well grasped in relation to the combination of practice with specialties.

In the past, basic courses were studied for three or four years in the university, a foundation was blindly laid, and an old system, said to be perfect but which was metaphysical and detached from practice, was observed. It was a "line of blockade" designed to exclude, obstruct, and repress worker-peasant students.

After the poisonous influence of such "primacy of theory" was criticized and repudiated, a tendency to neglect the teaching-learning of basic theories appeared in some units, which one-sidedly negated the important role of basic courses in fostering the student's ability to make theoretical analysis and scientific experiment.

One form of expression of this was to "axe everything," saying that "workers do not need mathematics for making technical innovations," that the most they needed was "addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, which can be done with a slide rule."

Another form of expression was fragmentation of basic courses. It was one-sidedly stressed that as much of the specialties as needed would be taught whenever that was necessary. The combination of basic courses with specialties was simply incerpreted as a temporary necessity that served a certain specialty or some typical production task.

Yet another form of expression was concentration on tangible things and avoidance of abstraction, teaching of formulas without giving the reason for them. As a result, some teaching-learning classes suffered. No progress was made in theoretical courses of specialties, and calculations needed for designing could not be done.

These circumstances caused us to realize that unless the worker-peasant-soldier students were made to master the essential basic laws of natural science gradually and in relation to practice, and to change the world actively, they would still be unable to truly grasp the power of science and technology. Therefore, abolitionism could never be adopted in the teaching-learning of basic theories. The only solution was "change" and revolution. We must criticize and repudiate the idealist transcendentalism spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. We had to oppose on the one hand the Rightist conservatism which blindly believed in "the high class theory" of basic courses and was intimidated by it and which dared not make revolution, and on the other hand the formally "Left" but essentially Right tendency which simply negated everything and neglected the teaching-learning of basic courses.

After the school term began, we on the one hand organized teachers of basic courses and sent them down to the specialty companies and deep into reality where teaching and reform might be undertaken simultaneously; on the other hand we developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and urged the teachers to destroy the old system by using materialist dialectics and in the course of closely combining their teaching with the practice of their specialties.

Through practice in the reform of basic courses we realize that attention must be paid to the following three points: (a) While stressing the combination with the practice of the specialties and strengthening the applicability of the courses, it is necessary to attach importance to the internal system and integral character of the courses. (b) While criticizing the old system of teaching the going from one concept to another, we must not avoid or negate the essential scientific abstraction and mathematical inferences. (c) It is necessary to study and review repeatedly

the basic laws and basic methods in basic theories which are commonly used and which have decisive significance, so as to intensify training in basic skills.

Generally speaking, our experience in the reform of basic courses is still quite negligible. In our work we encourage all to carry out actively various concrete educational reform plans in accordance with the guideline of "letting one hundred flowers bloom and one hundred schools contend," and, through comparison of practice, summing up experience and unifying understanding.

(4) Implement the principle of "fewer but finer," and foster the ability to analyze and solve problems.

Lenin pointed out: "The old school was one where emphasis was on books. It forced its students to learn a large amount of useless, cumbersome, stereotyped knowledge, which filled the brain of young people and changed them into officials who worked according to rule." In promoting their revisionist line of education, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him adopted the 6-year long system of education in Tsinghua University. Students were chained to their cumbersome and complicated books by dozens of courses in the old system of teaching-learning, causing the grave "three separations."

By making known a series of teachings about "Reform the old system of education, reform the old guidelines and methods of teaching-learning," Chairman Mao wants to liberate students from the enormous heap of books that are divorced from practice, and, in close conjunction with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, foster and train successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to learn materialism and dialectics, to strive to avoid subjectivism and one-sidedness, and to oppose metaphysics and scholasticism," we implement the principle of "fewer but finer" in the sphere of teaching-learning and have reaped some positive results in some courses. For example, in teaching "mechanical drawing," one of the specialties, grasping the principal contradiction of the mutual change between 3-dimensional objects and 2-dimensional drawings, has made clear, on the basis of the practice of the processing of machine parts, the concept of positive projection and several commonly used methods of making drawings, resolutely discarding complicated contents of secondary importance. After several lessons and exercises, students are able to grasp the basic contents of this course. With reference to tasks of designing and making drawings, the students work while they study, and an overwhelming majority of the drawings they made meet the needs of production.

In the course of the reform of courses, some of our specialties, not having carried out revolutionary mass criticism deeply enough, are still unable to distinguish which of the old contents of teaching-learning are poisonous substances of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and therefore useless and outdated things and which are useful things of the nature of laws.

As a result, some of the courses have become "compressed biscuits": superficially the divisions of these courses are reduced in number and the time allotted to them is curtailed, but they are still too numerous and complex when actually taught. So, instead of being able to grasp the essence of the contents of teaching-learning, students are confined to ponderous and complex book-knowledge, which does not help the lively and active development of young people in the moral, intellectual, and physical aspects.

Such a state of affairs makes us realize that implementation of the principle of "fewer but finer" is not only a question that concerns individual courses, but requires the utter destruction of the old system of teaching-learning, and, on the basis of the needs of the three major revolutionary movements, determination of the direction in which the main effort is to be made in training personnel in the specialties. Determination should be made with regard to "fewer" and effort with regard to "finer". "All energy should be focused on fostering of the ability to analyze and solve problems."

Through analysis of the targets of training, for example, the machine tool specialty has initially laid down concrete demands in five respects, i.e., investigation and study; designing and calculations, experiments and analyses; practical operations; and private study. These demands are the basic skills in the theoretical and practical aspects of the specialty. In its planning, the specialty divides all the contents of teaching-learning according to their importance. Of light, machines, and electricity, machines are the most important. Of machine tool designing, technological processes, and cutting tools, machine tool designing is the most important. In machine tool designing the theoretical analysis and structural designing of the principal system of motion transmission is the most important. This helps implement the principle of "fewer" but "finer."

Firmly Grasp the Remolding and Improvement of Teaching Force While Using the Force

"The question of educational reform is mainly a question of teachers." With the admission of large numbers of new worker-peasant-soldiers into the university and the increasing intensification of the educational revolution, the task of the teachers with regard to the fostering of worker-peasant-soldier students in the moral, intellectual, and physical aspects has become heavier and more exacting. The great teacher Lenin pointed out: "The army of teachers should put forward the great task of education on itself, and first of all should be the main force of socialist education." To enable the pre-cultural-revolution teachers to meet this demand through prolonged effort, we realize that three things are more important than the rest: (1) To continue to grasp firmly the remolding of the world outlook of the teachers while using them; (2) To implement further the Party's policy toward intellectuals; and (3) To help the teachers solve problems of re-learning their profession.

Since the entry of the propaganda team into the university, large numbers of the pre-cultural-revolution teachers, through doing labor in experimental farms and practice in factories and through arduous efforts in

the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, have been earnestly remolding their own world outlook. They are more than ever determined to take the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and are steadily advancing in the direction of becoming revolutionary workers. Some of the teachers of the university are now taking part in labor by rotation in the experimental farm. The majority of the others are fighting on the first line of teaching-learning, scientific research, and production. Many worker comrades of the university-operated factories also take up the task of teaching within the "three-in-one combination" scheme of teaching. In particular, some workers and revolutionary technicians who have practical experience are invited to take part in the work of teaching in various departments, thus playing a backbone role. A new-type three-in-one combination force of teachers is growing up.

Under the new situation of in depth development of the educational revolution, many intellectuals have ideological relapses. Some old ideas have reappeared under a new guise. This makes it necessary to continue to grasp firmly their ideological remolding and arm their heads with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that they may effect the most complete rupture with traditional ideas and truly settle the question of "For whom?"

With this end in view, we have organized the teachers to criticize in depth "contempt for workers and peasants," "intellectual development first," "theory supreme," "dignity of teachers," and such remnant poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, as well as the reactionary thought-trend of "being a teacher is unfortunate," "abolition of teachers," etc. They are also organized to overcome all negative feeling, so they may have a high sense of responsibility of "being faithful to the Party's educational cause" in practical struggle.

The remolding and improvement of pre-cultural-revolution teachers must never be separated from the practice of the three major revolutionary movements or from the practice of educational revolution. Exposure of their contradictions in the practice of educational revolution is a favorable condition for their remolding and progress.

Chairman Mao teaches us that "All departments must be responsible for ideological and political work... In particular, the heads of schools and teachers should all the more be concerned with such work." This is an even higher demand of ideological revolutionization on the teachers. We ceaselessly overcome the erroneous tendency of some teachers who "dare not take charge" or "do not want to take charge," and enable the broad masses of teachers to realize that the question with regard to the thoughts of the students is not whether to manage or not to manage them, but what kind of world outlook should be used in carrying out management. Facts show that through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, most of the pre-cultural revolution teachers have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Being able to compare the old with the new in educational work, they can play a positive role in changing the thoughts of the students.

For example, one of the teachers discovered at one time a tendency among some of the students to blindly read books from capitalist countries while studying the course of electronics. These students did not realize at the time that the bourgeois formulas of calculation they were studying "purposely made things mysterious in order to make them appear important" but that in reality they were of only limited use. They erroneously thought that what the teachers taught in the classroom, which was more or less related to the practice of production, was "simple in content and of a low level of standard." Realizing that it was his duty to help the students, the teacher, making reference to his own experience in receiving the poisonous influence of the old education, gave examples of some concrete contents of books from capitalist countries and criticized them, saying to the students: "These books carry deep class stigmas. It is necessary to 'expel the dross in them and absorb their essence' in a critical attitude, and take care not to be led by the nose by them." The students were deeply impressed. They said, "This is truly showing concern for us politically." They encouraged the teacher to continue to help them in the future to increase their ability to criticize the bourgeoisie.

In the work of remolding and improving the force of pre-cultural revolution teachers, one crucial problem is total implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Some of our comrades, not understanding that "the work of ideological remolding (of intellectuals) is long-term, patient and meticulous work," grow impatient very easily whenever problems concerning intellectuals come to the surface. These comrades sometimes would adopt crude, brutal means which can do nothing to help solve ideological problems but on the contrary may dampen the enthusiasm of the intellectuals.

Realizing that correct assessments must be made in dealing with intellectuals, we firmly uphold the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint and, as soon as they have made some achievement or progress, watch carefully for possible new relapses, and when these happen, to see that they are merely little zigzags on the way of progress and firmly give assistance. When developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the spearhead should be pointed at political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and the revisionist line of education and not at individual teachers. In the practice of educational revolution, it is necessary to encourage the teachers to "dare to speak out, dare to criticize, and dare to argue." The worker-peasant-soldier students, too, should be given intensified policy education and asked to serve as models in the execution of policy. The enthusiasm of both teachers and students should be roused and revolutionary relationship between them established, so as to push forward the gradual deepening of the educational revolution.

While firmly grasping the political re-education of the teachers, it is also necessary to grasp firmly their professional re-study. This is an important problem that must be solved in the in-depth development of educational revolution. Because in the past these teachers were seriously detached from proletarian politics, from the worker-peasant-soldier masses, and from productive labor, and because they had little practical activity in

teaching-learning, scientific research and production in the past few years, they have fallen far behind domestic and foreign scientific and technological development with regard to some of the professional knowledge in their possession. Moreover, the study body itself has also changed. The worker-peasant-soldier students now have practical experience in various fields--a fact to which the teachers have not yet adapted themselves. Therefore, apart from stressing that teachers should teach as well as learn in the practice of educational reform, it is also necessary to create conditions that enable them to go to the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and to the forefront of production and scientific experiment to carry out professional re-study. The teachers should be encouraged to seek the utmost technical improvement and strive to raise their professional level. Teachers should be allowed time for preparation of lessons, study, contact with the students, teaching reform and attendance to their own personal matters. They should be shown concern and given assistance in solving certain practical difficulties. In this respect we still have much work to do.

The above are some of our initial understandings of and actions in the implementation of the Party's educational guideline and training of worker-peasant-soldier students. Because we have not done enough of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and do not understand deeply enough Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, our work still lags far behind the development and requirements of the situation of educational revolution. From now on we must study conscientiously, strive hard to study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, persevere firmly in repudiation of revisionism and rectification of work style, learn humbly from the fraternal units, ceaselessly raise our consciousness of the line struggle while waging struggle, firmly and unwaveringly follow the road of the "May 7 Directive" and "July 21 Directive," and carry on the proletarian educational revolution to the end along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

All Big Cities Launch Large Scale Summer Patriotic Health Movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 10, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions" and on the basis of the very great achievements obtained in the previous stage of health work, the broad revolutionary masses of such cities as Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhan, Canton, Shenyang, Sian and Chengtu have gone a step further by launching a large scale summer patriotic health movement.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees in all the big cities have included health work in their everyday business so as to strengthen leadership effectively over the summer patriotic health movement. Many places are holding study classes, discussion-and-application meetings and experience-exchange meetings, conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's series of important directives concerning public health work, launching a deep going revolutionary great criticism and repudiation vigorously criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his "municipal rich man's public health department," and criticizing the erroneous idea of "pay attention only to the cure and neglecting disease prevention" so as to enable the broad mass of cadres and the masses to understand deeply that to carry out the patriotic health movement well is an integral part of implementing Chairman Mao's strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" which is of significance in changing customs and habits as well as transforming the world. By means of widespread ideological mobilization, men and women young and old in every line of trade and endeavor are mobilized, and by taking advantage of the opportunity, an active and vigorous mass patriotic health movement has been launched.

Since the coming of summer, Peking municipality has already developed three patriotic health drives. Leading members at various levels regard this movement as a political task to be fulfilled, and more or less they have generally succeeded in personally making investigation, organization and participation, and leading the public organs in setting a good example. Leading members of Party committees and revolutionary committees of such places as Tungch'eng, Ch'ungwen Sich'eng, Fengt'ai, etc., are leading basic level cadres in doing propaganda, as well as carrying out inspection and assisting basic levels in solving problems, going deep into factories, rural areas, neighborhoods and stores to implement Chairman Mao's directives on health work in a concrete manner and effectively setting in motion the development of the movement. In health drive activities the whole city has mobilized the masses to take unified action in dealing with breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae, such as stagnant ditches, sewers, latrines and pigsties, etc., and to improve environmental health. The broad masses of workers engaged in foodstuff and non-staple lines as well as collective mess halls have launched activities of emulating the advanced and overtaking the advanced in an endeavor to carry out food hygiene activities well for the revolution, and many advanced health units have surged forward.

The CCP Peking Municipal Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee have recently convened again a meeting for responsible members of various ch'u, hsien and bureaus, summed up the preceding stage of health work and made new mobilization and disposition for the further development of the health movement. At present, the broad masses of revolutionary people in the whole city have taken further action, and are determined to raise health work to an even higher level to make the capital cleaner still.

In Shanghai municipality, leading cadres at various levels are going deep into the frontline working under the hot sun and sweating together with the masses in exterminating the breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae and dealing with the weak links of sanitation. Leading cadres of the Chingan ch'u are constantly going deep into the basic levels for investigation and study, repeatedly propagating Chairman Mao's relevant directives on health work and guiding the cadres at various levels to grasp health work well. Owing to the fact that the cadres have taken the lead in doing propaganda, as well as personally playing an active role, regularly going deep into the most difficult situations to do labor and dealing with the breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae, they further stimulate the activism of the masses in carrying out sanitation better.

On the basis of mass mobilization, such ch'u as Chingan, Yangp'u and Hungk'ou have organized mass investigation teams with representatives from factories, schools, streets and hospitals for the investigation of various type of breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae and to deal with them in time. Yangp'u ch'u has also vigorously grasped weak links and marshalled forces for a big battle against breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae in areas just outside the city and the adjacent countryside to transform the sanitation aspect of these areas. Hsühui ch'u and the Minwu district have carried out joint defense cooperation in a big way, and in succession have sent out 20,000 missions to deal with 2,000 breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae and recovered 46 tons of scrap metal.

Since summer, in conjunction with production and by utilizing opportunity to the full, Takou brigade belonging to Chiangchen commune of Chousha hsien in the suburb of Shanghai, has been carrying out a patriotic health movement in a big way centering on the extermination of mosquitoes and flies. The people overturn jars and empty tins, remove stagnant water and wild grass and fill up the marshes, which has resulted in a marked reduction of the density of flies and mosquitoes, effectively preventing the spread of contagious disease and lowering the incidence of prevalent diseases.

Many ch'u, bureaus and factories during the summer patriotic health movement have vigorously grasped preventive work against heat as well as food hygiene. Chiangnan Shipyard has set up a leadership team for lowering of heat and prevention of heatstroke, and in accordance with the principle of economy and expediency, specially built a ventilated shed type mess hall for the mold making and forging workshops as well as arranging rest periods for the workers to insure that fresh achievements could continue to be scored in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

Leadership cadres of various ch'u and bureaus of Tientsin municipality are setting themselves up as examples and taking the lead in carrying out sanitation and health work well. At the same time, they are going deep into the factory, shop and neighborhood units to carry out inspection, mobilize the broad masses of people, create public opinion in a big way and unfold a summer and autumn patriotic health movement.

The Tientsin municipal patriotic health movement committee has recently carried out a major inspection of the health work of the foodstuff and non-staple lines throughout the city, propagated and popularized the experience of advanced units and further urged the masses to carry out environmental health better. Such ch'u as Hop'ing, Hosi, Hungch'iao, T'angku, Hopei, Peichiao, etc., have all stepped up disease prevention work as well as mobilizing more than 80,000 people for putting in order pits, marshes and ditches and cleaning up more than 13,000 breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae. More than 12,000 people from organs of CCP committees and neighborhood residents of Hosi ch'u, have in a single day removed more than 8,000 square meters of wild grass and disinfected more than 10,000 latrines and puddles.

Recently the revolutionary committees of Wuhan and Canton municipalities have separately held conferences and made dispositions for, and inspection of, summer health work. On the eve of "July 1", Wuhan held a patriotic health movement drive week, mobilized an army one million strong, cleared away more than 15,000 tons of garbage, opened up more than 25,000 drains, removed wild grass and recovered more than 2,800 tons of scrap metal. Not long ago Canton municipality launched a house to house mobilization with everybody giving a hand to the patriotic health drive movement.

Recently cadres of all levels together with the masses have again whipped up a new upsurge for the eradication of disease. They have cleared away silt, opened up ditches and destroyed the breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae. Such cities as Wuhan and Canton are still resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's policy of "Putting stress on prevention" and have actively unfolded mass prevention and cure activities. The broad masses of medical personnel have gone deep into the countryside, neighborhood and mines, and together with the "barefoot doctors" are disseminating health knowledge to the masses and bringing treatment and medicine right to their doors. In many districts health personnel have also personally gathered Chinese medicinal herbs to step up the prevention and cure of diseases.

Such cities as Shenyang, Sian, Ch'engtu, etc., have also developed the summer patriotic health movement in a widespread manner. Leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Shenho ch'u, Shenyang municipality, have taken the lead in laboring alongside the street cleaners, and removing grime and dirt so as to give the roads and streets a new look. Party committees and revolutionary committees of many factories and mines throughout the municipality have also taken the work of lowering the temperature, guarding against heat exhaustion and the prevention and cure of vocational illnesses as an important part of the content of the mass public health movement.

Recently, the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee called a conference for the penetrating development of a summer and autumn patriotic health movement and resolved to hold again a health drive week throughout the city to further mobilize the masses and continue to develop the patriotic health movement in depth.

Since summer, Sian municipality has conducted two patriotic health drives. In the middle of July, more than 30 units from hospitals, schools and cultural bodies in Hsiangyang ch'u have transferred a large number of personnel for the organization of health propaganda teams to tell the masses the meaning for the launching of the patriotic health movement as well as to propagate knowledge of hygiene. This ch'u has also divided up the health teams based on residential areas to carry out periodical health inspections.

For successive days, the broad masses of cadres and people of all factories, schools, departments, neighborhood and suburban people communes in Chengtu municipality have in great numbers taken action to carry out environmental health well, to step up the sanitation control of food, foodstuff and services, and at the same time they have mobilized the masses to gather Chinese medicinal herbs and unfolded a campaign of prevention and cure of seasonal diseases. The whole city has also set aside each Saturday of the week as patriotic health day and succeeded in integrating the regular health movement with emergency drives.

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Grasp the Patriotic Public Health Movement Firmly

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 6, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Mobilize ourselves to practice hygiene, minimize disease and raise the standard of health." To do a good job in the patriotic public health movement on a regular basis is an important measure in implementing this brilliant instruction of Chairman Mao. Public health work promotes production, promotes work, promotes study, promotes the physical standard of the people and has great significance in changing old customs and remolding the world. All localities must continue to grasp this patriotic public health movement firmly on the basis of the great achievements attained during previous periods.

Patriotic public health movements were personally advocated by Chairman Mao himself and is a component part of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of public health. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "We must pay close attention to questions concerning the livelihood of the masses and must not slight or neglect questions concerning the interest or livelihood of the broad masses of people." Paying or not paying attention to the patriotic public health movement and to the physical health of the masses is a question of whether we resolutely and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line of public health.

As a result of perseverance in the patriotic public health movement, our cities and countryside have undergone profound changes in sanitation, and the standard of health of the people has greatly improved since the liberation. A new tradition of being "proud of sanitation and ashamed of the lack of sanitation" is in the course of being formed. The masses have accumulated much valuable experience in the "elimination of the four pests and the practice of hygiene." Practice proves that the patriotic public health movement is consistent with the wishes of the broad masses of people and the people are very enthusiastic about this movement; the key lies in the organization and perseverance of their enthusiasm according to Chairman Mao's proletarian line. As long as we conscientiously study Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on public health work, thoroughly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of public health pushed forward by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his "public health departments of urban lords," we shall be able to do a better job in the patriotic public health movement.

To do a good job in public health work on a mass basis and to grasp patriotic public health movement firmly is an indispensable part of the implementation of Chairman Mao's strategic guideline of being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people. We must fully appreciate its political significance and must not consider it as routine work. At present, the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on the public health front is intensifying incessantly, the rural cooperative medical system is developing vigorously,

an army of bare-foot doctors is growing up and large numbers of urban medical personnel are going up the mountains and down the countryside. Chinese herb medicine is being extensively used and certain new achievements have been made in the combination of Chinese medicine and western medicine.

These are brilliant achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, all of which combine to create even more favorable conditions for the further development of the patriotic public health movement. All Party organizations and revolutionary committees must take full advantage of these favorable conditions, overcome those erroneous ideas which make public health work antagonistic to revolution and production, correctly handle the relation between public health work and other kinds of work, and realistically strengthen the leadership over the patriotic public health movement.

Principal responsible comrades must personally study public health work periodically, grasp inspection firmly and sum up experience. All urban and rural areas must consider patriotic public health movement as a regular task, make it a rule to conduct several assaults a year, and gradually establish an effective public health system. During the present hot season we must step up the work of lowering temperature and pay attention to the coordination of work and leisure.

To do a good job in the patriotic public health movement was must give the masses a free hand and "rise up to struggle against our own illiteracy, superstition and unsanitary habits." We must propagandize in a big way and make everybody and every household understand Chairman Mao's proletarian line on public health, make the line penetrate deep into the hearts of people, and make all people, including men and women, young and old, and workers of all trades take action to destroy rats, bed-bugs, flies, and mosquitoes, and further improve environmental sanitation.

To do a good job in the patriotic public health movement we must repudiate the erroneous viewpoint of "emphasizing treatment and slighting prevention" and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's guideline of "considering prevention as the principal task." We must perfect committees of patriotic public health movement at various levels, step up epidemic prevention work and consolidate prevention personnel. We must also conscientiously to publicize and popularize information on the prevention and treatment of diseases and practice mass prevention and mass treatment. The broad masses of people must also actively take part in physical training to increase their resistance to disease.

Let us make the patriotic public health movement vigorous and realistic under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of public health as well as grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, promote war preparation and fight for still greater victories on various fronts with still greater vigor.

* * *

PLA

PLA Men Vigilantly Defend Motherland

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

The commanders and fighters of the Chinese people's liberation army are vigilantly defending our great socialist motherland in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "the commanders and fighters of the entire chinese people's liberation army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight; and thinking that relaxes the will to fight and belittles the enemy is wrong". they are at all times ready to smash imperialist schemes of armed aggression and subversion and liberate our sacred territory taiwan province.

they declare: "we will remain a fighting force so long as classes and imperialism exist. we will, together with all the chinese people, bury any enemy in the ocean of people's war who should dare to invade our great motherland."

heroic sentries along the coast

by the bac bo gulf, the third anti-aircraft battery of a p.l.a. kwangchow unit is in full battle array, ready to strike at any enemy intruder. over the past decade or so the gunners have kept up a strong fighting will, vigilantly safeguarding the motherland's territorial sea and air. new fighter wang yang-chun took pains to learn searching targets in the air, often defying the glare of the sun and strong wind. he persevered with untiring efforts. one evening three enemy planes flew low across the sea on a harassing mission. wang yang-chun spotted them with a telescope when they were dozens of kilometres away. he immediately reported this to the higher authority. his fellow fighters praised him as a "clairvoyant" and a "living radar".

people's navy undergoes rigid training

a naval vessel sped ahead, cutting high waves in the yellow sea. the crew of vessel no. 253 of the north china sea fleet always had training under difficult conditions. under the scorching sun, the enginemen shut the port-hole and worked in a high temperature and oxygen-deficient atmosphere while the gunners repeatedly practised ramming and aiming. new recruit chen shih-chang kept on the deck when the boat was rocked by the waves so as to adapt himself to life on the sea. once some enemy movement was spotted on the sea, at short notice the vessel dashed out like an arrow and successfully fulfilled the fighting task.

women pilots mature quickly

p.l.a. women pilots are ever trying to improve their flight performances against plots of aggression by imperialism and its running dogs. they regard every task assigned to them as part of the effort to step up preparedness against war. once some of them were sent on a transport mission. when their plane was soon to reach the destination they learned that the weather ahead was bad. visibility was poor, the clouds were heavy and it was raining. deputy group leader chu hui-fen found that fuel was running out and the weather over an auxiliary airstrip was neither good. they had no alternative but to fly through the clouds and land on the aerodrome destined. as the plane approached the aerodrome, they found it was blanketed by rain and cloud. chu hui-fen

led the crew members in reciting chairman mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)." then they dipped into the clouds. when they were fifty metres above the ground they still could hardly see anything beyond the cockpit. glancing at the meters and basing herself on her flight experience, chu hui-fen knew that the plane was heading toward the runway. they had a safe landing. this not only sharpened their skill but also hardened their combat will.

guarding china's socialist construction

countless p.l.a. men are standing on guard at important bridges, tunnels, forests and mines day and night, safeguarding china's socialist construction.

guards at the yangtze river bridge at nanking feel proud of the bridge built by the chinese workers self-reliantly. one summer night lightning flashed, thunders roared and a heavy rain pelted down. the yangtze became furious. it was quite dangerous for a launch to patrol the river in such bad weather. but the p.l.a. men regarded safeguarding the bridge more important than anything else. captain chiang pei-hsi ordered: "full speed". the boat rocked a great deal. the crew encouraged themselves with chairman mao's teaching "the commanders and fighters of the entire chinese people's liberation army absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight". engineman liu yu-ho began to vomit as the port-hole was shut in the rain. but he kept working with his comrades. the beams of the searching light were obstructed by the rain, and they could not see beyond a dozen metres. fighter chao shu-lin went to the bow and kept a watch despite the downpour. in this way they kept patrolling on the turbulent river some four hours.

a bastion of iron

chairman mao teaches: "what is a true bastion of iron? it is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution." the p.l.a. commanders and fighters guarding china's coast and frontier persist in propagating mao tsetung thought among the masses. together with the latter, they have turned the coast and frontier into a great wall of iron.

a frontier unit under the sinkiang military area command has helped the local people organize a militia force made up by people of han, mongolian, kazakh, uighur and other nationalities. the militiamen often patrol the high mountains on the frontier together with the p.l.a. men.

one day in early spring, an army-civilian patrol team braved the driving snow and sub-zero cold to go to a mountain. they plodded their way in knee-deep snow. platoon leader wang sheng-lan walked at the head and encouraged the others by reading aloud this quotation from chairman mao "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory".

militiawomen squad leader kaya of kazakh nationality took part in the patrol although she did not feel well. she slipped and fell several times. others offered to help her carry the bed-roll. she declined, saying: "i will trample all the difficulties under foot in order to defend the

frontier of our motherland exclamation" they climbed a towering mountain, crossed a glacier and went through a virgin forest thus finishing the patrol. they said: "we armymen and civilians are closely united in defending the frontier. should the enemy dare to invade our country, we'll surely smash them to smithereens exclamation"

MILITIA

Heroic Militia Battalion on East China Sea Coasts

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 9, 1971)

a heroic militia battalion in yuhuan county of east china's chekiang province is playing an outstanding role in grasping revolution, promoting production and safeguarding the coast.

the kanmen battalion was formed of long-suffering fishermen on the eve of china's liberation. they cherished boundless love for the communist party and chairman mao and hated the kuomintang reactionaries. led by the party organization in the locality, they persisted in armed struggle in coordination with the people's liberation army and finally won liberation in 1949 after driving the kuomintang reactionaries out of their villages.

during the last two decades, the militiamen have followed the communist party and chairman mao closely in making revolution. they have made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant thinking on people's war and kept alive their glorious revolutionary tradition. they have contributed a lot to the country's socialist revolution and construction.

in line with chairman mao's teachings "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory" and "never forget class struggle", the battalion pays close attention to class education and education in revolutionary tradition.

one evening in late may last year, the militiamen of the second company gathered in a boat, discussing chairman mao's may 20 statement. a veteran militiaman told the following story:

"in 1950, shortly after china's liberation, the remnant kuomintang bandits entrenched on off-shore islands often came out on harassing and sabotaging missions. a chiang gang motor boat was out one day to plunder passing vessels. on hearing the news, we militiamen got furious and decided to punish the enemy. at that time we had only rifles, hand-grenades and wooden junks while the enemy boat was equipped with u.s.-made light and heavy machine-guns. but we were fearless, determined to crush the enemy so as to safeguard our coast and win honour for chairman mao.

"we approached the enemy boat in six small junks, pretending to fish. from about 30 metres, we suddenly opened fire. the enemy machine-guns replied with pouring lead. unscaunted,

we kept firing, and our grenades hit their boat. the panic-stricken bandits vied to take shelter in the cabin. we jumped over onto their boat and captured all of them."

the militiamen were deeply moved by the story and said: "this shows that it is people, not things, that determine the outcome of a battle. daring to struggle, a small nation can smash the aggression by a big nation. chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement is an immense encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle; it is a heavy blow at imperialism and all reactionaries. we must redouble our efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and maintain high vigilance and contribute our share to liberating our sacred territory taiwan and supporting the world revolution."

as part of education in revolutionary tradition, the militia-women one day went to an island where p.l.a. and militia men wiped out an enemy group in 1949. they climbed a steep cliff that our forces had negotiated in battle. they also visited a beachhead where our forces had launched a charge and a tunnel they had used to hit hard at the enemy. then they sat down and studied chairman mao's teaching: "historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces". they said: "the nature of imperialism and the reactionaries will never change. we must give no quarter to man-eating wolves. u.s. imperialism launches wars of aggression in many parts of the world and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang is still dreaming of staging a come-back. so we must never relax our revolutionary vigilance and must stand ready at all times to annihilate all enemy invaders."

the militiamen who have high political consciousness, also work selflessly in production.

when they were about to return home after working the chousnan fishing grounds last winter, the militiamen of the second company learned over the radio the new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". they fell into a heated discussion. they drew inspiration from the excellent situation at home and abroad and voiced their anger at the imperialist plots of aggression. they decided to go on working there. despite severe cold, in ten days or so, they got a big catch of 250 tons.

in order to raise the level of mechanization in fishing, the young militiamen of the machinary repair works of the minchu brigade wanted to make marine generators themselves. they came across many difficulties, but they did their best to bring man's role into full play. the young men substituted simple devices for special equipment and learned the technique through practice. after repeated experiments for two months, they succeeded in turning out a 60-volt generator of good quality. soon it went into serial production. over the past few years, they have also made more than 20 lathes and milling, drilling, planing and shaping machines. they are now able to repair various kinds of fishing tackle.

besides mending fishing nets and repairing other fishing tackle, the militia-women of the battalion took part in industrial production in the locality. they also volunteered to cultivate edible seaweed and got rich harvests several years running. last year they made bold experiments in cultivating laver and succeeded. the people praised them as a red detachment of women in the three great

revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the militiamen have also undergone rigid military training so as to get themselves prepared against war of aggression. they practised shooting, bayonet fighting and hand-grenade throwing in their spare time. tien hsiung-ho, deputy political instructor of the battalion, toughened himself by walking long distances. if time permitted, he would go to meetings in the county seat on foot, and he won the name of "a man with iron feet".

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

How Peking Nankou Rolling Stock Parts Plant Grasps Revolution and Promotes Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

the revolution is going deeper and production is rising in the peking nankou rolling stock parts plant which adheres to the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production. the plant party committee has acted on chairman mao's teachings by placing politics in command of production.

the plant fulfilled the state plans ahead of time in 1969 and 1970. total industrial output value in 1970 was nearly 2.5 times that of 1965. the monthly state plan for quantity, quality, variety and profits delivered to the state was topped in each of the first four months of this year.

chairman mao teaches: "no one who fails to study production carefully can be considered a good leader."

should proletarian politics be firmly in command or should work be in command and production cut first? this involved a fierce struggle between the two lines.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and their agents in the nankou rolling stock parts plant invariably opposed putting proletarian politics in command. they vociferously advocated the reactionary theory of productive forces and the theory of "the dying out of class struggle". they babbled that the plant was solely an "economic undertaking". they went so far as to clamour that "the four sets of drums and gongs -- the party, the management, the trade union and the communist youth league -- should be struck in chorus to the tune of production."

the revolutionary staff and workers of the plant thoroughly criticized these counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they recognized that in class society, production is carried out within the framework of the relations between given classes. liu shao-chi and company trumpeted "production first" to trick the people into forgetting class struggle and forgetting the dictatorship of the proletariat and discontinuing

the revolution, so that these political swindlers could easily sabotage the socialist revolution and construction and carry out their criminal aim to restore capitalism. in order to run a socialist enterprise well, it is imperative to adhere to the principle "grasp revolution, promote production" put forward by the great leader chairman mao after he scientifically summed up the experience in making socialist revolution and socialist construction.

through study, the plant party committee came to know that the first thing they should do in putting proletarian politics in command of production is using mao tsetung thought to educate people and promote their ideological revolutionization.

over the past two years, the plant has firmly put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought above all work, persisted in studying chairman mao's works every day and often given class education and education in political line, and revolutionary traditions. the workers are full of vigour and vitality and dare to take up production tasks however heavy and are able to cope with any difficulties. an example is the no. 2 machinery workshop. when the workshop's load grew heavier, some people wanted to have more workers and equipment. but most of the workers who studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way rejected the idea. they said that attention should be paid to the people's consciousness. one person with high political consciousness can do the work of several and the machine he operates can do the work of many. under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought, they made technical innovations to save manpower and materials and raise quality. as a result they fulfilled the yearly plans in 1969 and 1970 four months ahead of schedule.

putting proletarian politics in command of production means firmly grasping class struggle and taking the struggle between the two lines as the key link. the better the situation, the more should we keep vigilant. facts have proved that more often than not problems arising from production have their roots in class struggle. only by grasping class struggle can production go up.

the forging workshop is a case in point. class struggle heightened the political consciousness of the workers and cadres of the workshop. the monthly output shot up to 10,000 items as against several thousand. but after purifying the class ranks, some leading members sat back and relaxed, the class enemy took advantage of this to carry out sabotage. with the help of the plant party committee and drawing lessons from this, they ferreted out the class enemies. the consciousness of class struggle of the workers rose. spiritual force was transformed into material force. production rose considerably. monthly output reached 30,000 items, a record. the workshop fulfilled last year's plan 120 days ahead of time. this workshop is now an advanced unit in grasping revolution and promoting production.

to the plant party committee, putting politics in command of production does not mean replacing production with politics. the plant party committee encouraged the workers to become more skilled in the service of the revolution. while strengthening the political study of the young workers, it helped them rapidly master the skills involved in their work. this raised their ability to sum up successful technical experience with other workers and study better the advanced technique both at home and abroad while receiving re-education by the working class. it is essential for cadres to learn to do economic work and run enterprises.

to correctly handle the relations between revolution and production, the plant also adopted some necessary organizational measures. it promoted to the leading posts of the workshop those workers who have high political consciousness, are full of revolutionary vigour and skilled in work, according to the five requirements raised by chairman mao for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause. the new cadres now make up 36 per cent of the workshop cadres. they are the backbone force in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the plant party committee also mobilized the workers to fully tap potential and do their best to fulfil their tasks. when the plant was assigned by the state to trial produce silicon rectifiers and silicon controlled rectifiers, it was found that it needed 51 additional pieces of equipment. some people suggested to apply to the state for them. instead, the plant party committee aroused the masses to clear the warehouses and make use of waste material. they made more than 40 major pieces of equipment including furnaces for diffusing, sintering and making hydrogen, not only accomplishing their task ahead of schedule but saving 200,000 yuan for the state. in the past two years, the plant manufactured 160 pieces of equipment for itself and made more than 700 technical innovations.

through the plant's experience, the party committee realized that in order to run a socialist enterprise well, they must study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way, make efforts to grasp dialectical and historical materialism, oppose idealism and metaphysics and raise their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

MAO'S PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts Guide East China Peasants in Winning High Yields

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 10, 1971)

a peasant scientific experiment team of hsiachiatsun production brigade, tungfeng commune, in chufu county of east china's shantung province, has transformed a multi-ear kaoliang (chinese sorghum) strain and successfully carried out double cropping of wheat and kaoliang under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. annual per hectare grain yield of the brigade rose to about 10.5 tons during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it reached 11.4 tons in 1970.

recently the production brigade leader hsia en-teh wrote an article entitled "chairman mao's philosophic concepts guide us in winning high yields". excerpts from the article follow:

multi-ear kaoliang is a good strain from northeast china. at first we sowed 1.4 hectares of it by the method used in northeast china. we tried three times but still did not have full stand and output was not high. with this problem in mind we turned to chairman mao's "on practice". he teaches: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence

with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, we will fail in his practice." this teaching of chairman mao's enlightened us. multi-ear kaoliang is grown in northeast china, thousands of kilometres from our place. temperature, soil, irrigation and fertilizer are different. by copying their method, we have run counter to the laws of the objective external world governing the growth of kaoliang. that was why we failed.

now to solve this problem? acting upon chairman mao's teaching "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality", we carefully examined and studied the kaoliang stalks. we found that the part of the stalks near the root was thin and higher up they were thick. by recalling how the plant had grown, we came to know where we had failed. the stalk was thin at the bottom because it was very cold at the time of sowing and the seedlings were affected. the stalk was too heavy because it became warm when the plant was growing sturdily and the abundant nutrients were absorbed by the upper part of the stalks. we then compared all the conditions in our place with that in northeast china and found: the temperature is low and the frost-free period is short in northeast china, only a single crop is grown there and sowing is late. in our place we grow three crops every two years. multi-ear kaoliang is sown early and becomes ripe when autumn approaches as its growing period is only 110 days.

in the light of these characteristics, we planned to switch from spring to summer sowing. by so doing we could bring the plant into correspondence with the law governing the growth of multi-ear kaoliang and switch from three cropping in two years to double cropping every year. in this way we would increase the multiple-cropping index and raise the yield per unit area. we made experiment at first on small plot. as a result, all the seeds sown in summer sprouted in full stand. none of the stalks was top heavy and the ears were big. the following year we popularized this new method and carried out double cropping by growing wheat and kaoliang that year. we got a good grain harvest of 8.7 tons per hectare in 1965.

the yield of multi-ear kaoliang was thus raised. but we found in our practice that a multi-ear kaoliang plant had seven to eight branches; only three or four of them eared while the rest withered away, at a waste of soil nutrients and fertilizer. we also found that the main stalk had big ears which matured early and bore full grain whereas the branches had small ears which matured late and bore less grain. this not only affected the output but also delayed the time for sowing wheat.

with this problem in mind, we studied "on contradiction". chairman mao teaches: "in given conditions, each of the contradictory aspects within a thing transforms itself into its opposite, changes its position to that of its opposite." we resolved to create certain conditions for multi-ear kaoliang so that it might transform itself into its opposite -- single-ear kaoliang. but how to transform it? we carefully studied the growth of multi-ear kaoliang and found that wherever they are closely planted the stalk has less branches, while where they are thinly spaced there are more branches. the latter case is owing to good ventilation and sufficient sunlight and the former to insufficient air and sunlight. in order to raise output, can we use close-planting to prevent the plant from multiplying branches so that, on the one hand, we have larger number of plants within

a unit of area, and on the other, we shall be able to furnish the main stalk of each plant maximum soil nutrients and fertilizer?

based on this hypothesis, we made experiments in close planting at various degrees on a small plot. our comparative study shows that where we grow 9,000 plants each mou (15 mou to a hectare), kaoliang has very few branches, but ears are small and have a poor yield; where we grow less than 6,000 plants, it has more branches, ears are not uniform in size and yield not high; where we grow about 8,000 plants, it has few branches, but ear grows well and yield is the highest. we then popularized the experience and 60 per cent of the kaoliang plants did not have branches. this progress in scientific experiment filled us with joy. but could we further reduce the branching of the stalk?

we studied chairman mao's teaching "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." we recognize that we must again find the causes in the laws governing the growth of the plant. as soon as multi-ear kaoliang was planted the following year, we carefully examined its growth and studied the laws governing it. we found the clue after 20 days of observation. multi-ear kaoliang started to branch when it grew five to six leaves, and stopped branching when it grew seven to eight leaves. from where did the branches grow? we pulled out a dozen plants where they were closely spaced and found that the branches grew out at the root. we also discovered that some branches were smothered underground. we succeeded in nipping the undesirable branches in the bud by combining rational close planting with ridging. we then improved the method and popularized it. as a result, most of the multi-ear kaoliang plants became single-ear ones and the ears grew big and well. we reaped a good harvest of 7.74 tons of kaoliang per hectare on a field of 20 hectares.

after we switched from spring to summer sowing and transformed the multi-ear plant into single-ear ones, our brigade as a whole was able to reap two harvests of kaoliang and wheat a year and raise per-unit output. but a new contradiction emerged. the multi-ear kaoliang sown in summer is reaped in early october. this affects sowing of wheat in good time. in order to resolve the contradiction, we selected a high-yield wheat strain which is sown late for double cropping with multi-ear kaoliang. however, the wheat sown late also matures late, and this affects sowing of multi-ear kaoliang in good time. this time conflict must be settled to ensure timely sowing of both wheat and kaoliang. we made further observations into the growth of multi-ear kaoliang. we found that about 20 days after it is sown, kaoliang in its infant stage relies on its main root to absorb water and nutrients. when this stage is over, side roots gradually multiply and replace the main root as the supplier of nutrients. if we could grasp the laws governing the growth of the main and side roots, and create certain conditions such as timely watering, we would be able to transplant kaoliang seedlings. so we again made experiments. half a month before wheat harvest, we nurtured kaoliang seedlings in the irrigation ditches of cotton fields. when wheat was harvested, we leveled the land, applied fertilizer, transplanted kaoliang seedlings and watered them. as a result, the transplanted multi-ear kaoliang matured half a month earlier than those planted after wheat harvest. this solved the problem of time conflict. furthermore, kaoliang had no multiplying branches and the output was thus raised by a big margin.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural News in Brief

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

the ningsia hui autonomous region, one of china's major spring wheat growers, gathered good harvests of wheat, barley and green peas this summer. in the area covered by the irrigation system tapping the yellow river water, spring wheat yield per hectare in most of the counties and city suburbs was close to the previous peak or above. good harvests of winter and spring wheat were also reported in nearly all the counties in the southern mountainous area.

in order to win a good harvest the leading cadres at all levels in ningsia went among the masses to make investigations, sum up and popularize advanced experience. they also took adequate measures to increase farm production.

pingluo county in northern ningsia suffered from serious alkalinization. last winter more than half of the county's manpower was mobilized to dig 600 drainage ditches to reduce the damage. as a result, the county's grain output this summer was 20 per cent higher than last year although acreage sown under summer crops was reduced.

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both chekiang and kwangsi reported fine catches of fish this summer.

during the summer fishing season 100,000 fishermen in chekiang, sailing 20,000 fishing vessels, have obtained big catches on the choushan fishing grounds, china's biggest. the province's total catches so far this year are 40 per cent more than the same period last year.

although this year's summer fishing season was not brisk, the fishermen applied what they had studied from chairman mao's philosophical works and sorted out favourable factors among unfavourable conditions. they kept a close watch over the shoals and tried to grasp the laws of their migration. finally they succeeded in bringing in good catches.

the fishermen in many counties and cities by the bac bo gulf in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region have got big spring and summer catches. the catches in the first five months of this year was 40 per cent above the same period of 1970.

long before the fishing season set in, the local fishermen repaired boats, mended fishing nets and made other necessary preparations. they adopted various methods to increase catches. the fishermen of peinai city went to operate on deep sea fishing grounds instead of fishing near the shore as usual.

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The Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region reported a 20 per cent increase this year over last in its production of Chinese boxthorn (Lycium chinense), a valuable medicinal herb.

The autonomous region, China's major producing area, has grown this deciduous bush for medicinal use some 500 years. In order to meet the needs at home and abroad, the local people's communes expanded the acreage of this medicinal plant according to the state plan alongside increasing grain production in line with the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". This year the peasants undertook intensive management and made both new and old bushes thrive and bear big, fleshy, juicy and red berries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Ne Win Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 10, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, continued talks in a friendly atmosphere today.

participating in the talks on the burmese side were col. hla han, minister for foreign affairs, minister for education and minister for health; col. ko ko, deputy minister and secretary to the revolutionary council and council of ministers; col. chit khin, director of the general staff department of the ministry of defence; and u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china.

participating in the talks on the chinese side were liu chun, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma; and staff members tang wen-sheng, shen jo-yun, cheng jui-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Leave Peking for Kwangchow in Company of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win left peking by special plane today to visit kwangchow in the company of chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

seeing chairman and madame ne win and entourage off at the airport were huang yung-sheng, chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the airport flew the national flags of china and burma.

also accompanying the distinguished burmese guests to kwangchow are leading members of the chinese departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang hai-jung and liu chun, and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung, his wife, and lt. col. thet wei, military attache of the burmese embassy in peking, also left with them.

also present at the airport to see the guests off were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, fang yi, nan nien-tung, li chiang, wu teh, ting hsi-lin, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang chen, ma jen-hui, tsao ke-chiang and nan hsu.

first secretary u tin lat and other members from the burmese embassy in peking were present.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 9, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win and entourage, arrived here from peking for a visit by special plane this afternoon in the compan of premier chou en-lai.

the kwangchow airport today flew the national flags of china and burma. welcoming the distinguished burmese guests at the airport were liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; ting sheng, commander, and jen ssu-chung, political commissar, of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; chen yu and wang shou-tao, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; yang mei-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; chang ching-yao, commander of the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command; and chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee liu hsing-yuan this evening gave a banquet to welcome chairman and madame ne win and the other distinguished burmese guests.

premier chou en-lai attended the banquet.

chairman liu hsing-yuan and chairman ne win proposed toasts at the banquet to the growth of the friendship between the chinese and burmese peoples.

present at the banquet were burmese ambassador to china and madame u thein maung and lt. col. thet wei, military attache of the embassy, who have accompanied chairman and madame ne win here.

present were leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the municipal revolutionary committee ting sheng, jen ssu-chung, chen yu, wang shou-tao, yang mei-sheng, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen, chang ching-yao and chiao lin-yi.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned who are accompanying the distinguished burmese guests on visit lin chia-mei, wang hai-jung and liu chun, and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 25th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 7, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, who is here on a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, issued the 25th message to the khmer nation on august 5. the message reads in full:

dear compatriots,

in this 25th message to our nation, allow me to draw the attention of the buddhist monks and the man and woman citizens still living in relative tranquility in phnompenh, battambang and several other cities to the monstrous crimes of the u.s. imperialists, their saigon valets and their underservants lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, the crimes committed by them against the innocent inhabitants of our provinces, our districts, our communes, our villages (mostly defenceless man and woman peasants, women, old folks and children) through savage air raids.

some of our monks and part of our youths and intellectuals confined in the cities controlled by the enemies of our people, duped by the propaganda of the traitors, consider by mistake that the victims of these bombings have been and are only ... the "vietnamese communists" (sic)

to tell the truth, the only persons mutilated and slashed by the u.s. bombs, horribly burnt by the napalm made in the u.s.a. have been and are our race (khmer) ... without arms for their defence.

the western press reports, those of americans themselves, have widely confirmed these facts. for example:

- a.f.p. phnompenh, july 29, 1971: "american fighter bombers dropped napalm on kon thom, a village east of kompong chhnang, monday, killing two villagers and wounding a dozen others, an informed source said today ... the american bombing attacks were made at the request of cambodian ground officers who specified the targets. american pilots have ... orders not drop bombs within 800 metres of inhabited areas .... a well informed american source in phnompenh said responsibility for the sites bombed belonged to the (cambodian) ground officers who gave the position of targets".

this testimony makes it explicit: the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-in tam-cheng heng is responsible for the murder of the civilian compatriots and the destruction of their villages.

this gang, which pretends to be the "irreplaceable supporter" of buddhism in cambodia, even let the airforce of their american-saigon masters bomb, without mercy, the khmer pagodas (buddhist monasteries):

- u.p.i. phnompenh, april 2, 1971, signed by kate webb: "scores of american and south-vietnamese planes have been saturation bombing and strafing the east bank around a

pagoda called wat svay and three small villages. at least one buddhist monk was killed when the pagoda was bombed tuesday. some soldiers said 'as many as 60 civilians seeking refuge in the pagoda also died in the bombing' exclamation"

these killed monks, these killed 60 civilians were made "viet cong communists and north vietnamese" through the mouth of the speaker of "radio phnompenh" and in the press of lon nol-sirik matak, the running dogs of u.s. imperialism exclamation

sirik matak reached the height of cynicism when he announced without hesitation to the international press that he will entreat u.s. president richard nixon that the american airforce should continue to destroy cambodia and carry out the genocide of the khmer people even after the eventual military disengagement of the u.s.a. in south viet nam:

- u.p.i. phnompenh, july 3, 1971: "acting prime minister sirik matak said friday he hopes the u.s. will keep at least a part of its air force flying bombing missions in cambodia after u.s. withdrawal from viet nam".

- u.p.i. phnompenh, july 15, 1971: "acting prime minister sirik matak will visit the united states next month to directly plead this country's (cambodia's) case for continued american aid, (phnompenh) government sources said today. the cambodian strongman will ask for sustained american air support. present plans call for the acting premier, his wife and party to leave phnompenh (in) august .... sirik matak will ask for a guarantee of continued american air support ... (and) for increases this year in both military and economic aid .... boosting the total aid package to more than 300 million u.s. dollars".

- a.f.p. july 30, 1971: "general sirik matak will be accompanied on his washington trip by ... koun wick .... phlek chhat ..., gen. sak sutsakhan. on his way back to phnompenh from washington, gen. sirik matak will stop over in tokyo .... the general will also spend two days in bangkok".

our buddhist monks, youths and intellectuals living under the yoke of the fascist "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak should ponder seriously over the odious character of the tour of sirik matak and his wife and their courtesans to washington, tokyo and bangkok, the capitals of their "amusement" exclamation this tour of pleasure is to be carried out at the moment when the people living in their charlatanic and filthy "republic" are faced with miseries and sufferings without precedent. and infernal sirik matak yet finds means of reaffirming, in face of the world, that in washington he will request his u.s. masters to continue to bomb cambodia while granting to his gang an increasing military and economic aid exclamation

at the moment when i was writing these lines, dear compatriots, another u.p.i. report dated july 31, 1971 reached me, which said: "the strike on that village (koh thom, 3 miles north of phnompenh) was made by cambodian t-28 planes ... about 60 of 150 homes in the village were destroyed -- villagers said there were no communist troops in koh thom".

this confirms the fact that the army of lon nol (including his airforce) is anti-popular and it does not hesitate in killing the defenceless civilian compatriots whom the propaganda

machine of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-in tam-cheng neng-son ngoc thann-am rong-long boret describes as "viet cong communists-north vietnamese".

here is now another report of the british news agency reuter dated the same (july 31, 1971), signed by brian williams: "south vietnamese troops operating just inside cambodia have forced over 5,000 villagers to flee, looting their homes and raping women, a village chief alleged today ... (the) chief of this village (kompong trabek) told reuter ... more than 5,000 villagers had left their homes ... the villagers claimed the south vietnamese troops had looted their homes, raped women and stolen gold from their pagodas, he said".

this is what lon nol, the so-called "future buddha," means by "salvage" of the khmer people and buddhism from the so-called "viet nam communist danger" exclamation

but, to tell the truth, this sinister charlatan lon nol and his vile gang have transferred without shame a vast khmer territory with its defenceless inhabitants to the thieu-ky band (saigon regime) in exchange for the armed protection of their filthy "republic" by the saigon troops.

on this subject, it is to be desired that the buddhist monks and other compatriots living under the fascist authority of phnompenh pay deep attention to the following report of an american, alan dawson (upi-phnompenh, july 30, 1971): "an interested western diplomat in phnompenh ... admitted that many cambodians are worried about more possible land grabs against their country. some cambodians are very worried that they are going to lose some of their territory east of the mekong to the vietnamese, he said. the most endangered portion of cambodia is svay rieng province ... south-vietnamese 'settlers' have moved into svay rieng and set up farms. cambodian officials have dozens of stories of the vietnamese terrorizing the local residents, with the aid of south-vietnamese soldiers ... the cambodian (lon nol-sirik matak) government remained, officially ignorant of the exact situation in svay rieng".

fact is clear: all commentaries are superfluous exclamation

the bestial gang of lon nol-sirik matak is trying impudently and piteously to conceal their unpardonable treason by affirming, according to him, that his "government" did not fail to lodge many "protests" with the "friendly government" (sic) of saigon exclamation

but, what's the use of this cowardly protestations when the saigon bandits know perfectly that without their armed protection the lon nol-sirik matak-thann gang will be overthrown without mercy by the heroic patriots of the n.u.f.k.?

as u.p.i. on june 29, 1971 revealed to the world, the embassy of thieu-ky in phnompenh mocked at the protestations of the so-called minister of foreign affairs of lon nol-sirik matak and did not deign to give him an answer:

- u.p.i. phnompenh, june 29, 1971: "a... diplomatic note from the cambodian foreign affairs minister has protested 'recurring, deliberate acts of savagery' by south-vietnamese troops against cambodian civilians. the note claimed that 'receipt of these (previous) notes has not even been acknowledged' by south-vietnamese ambassador tran van phuoc".

in the days of sihanouk, not only the small states fully respected our cambodia and her government, but also the big states, the greatest powers of the east and west respected us and treated our state equally. furthermore, not a foreign country or government dared to touch our territorial integrity or our people. this the whole world and our nation know well.

today the prestige of "cambodia" of lon nol-sirik matak, the "saviors of the fatherland," has hit the bottom.

our khmer nation will never tolerate this. the honour of our kampuchea must be defended at any cost.

it is the duty of all the khmers worthy of this name to rise up and merge their efforts into those of our n.u.f.k. and our r.g.k.u.c. directed at home by mr. khieu samphan, in order to overthrow the arch traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, running dogs of u.s. imperialism and the saigon annexationists. -5-

when this cursed and false "khmer republic" is swept off the sacred soil of our country, our fatherland will recover, in fact, its independence, its sovereignty, its neutrality, its territorial integrity, its national unity, its honour, its dignity and its peace, as at the time when your "samdech papa" was with you, dear compatriots.

long live the solidarity of all the khmer patriots determined to completely liberate kampuchea exclamation

CHINA AND CANADA

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and his wife yu li-chun met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with edward roy gannon, executive director of the canadian table tennis association, and mrs. gannon.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned and table tennis players li ching-chuan, sung chung, hsou po-hsien, chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

Canadian Table Tennis Association Executive Director E.R. Gannon, Mrs. Gannon Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

edward roy gannon, executive director of the canadian table tennis association, and mrs. gannon left here by air today for southern china after concluding their friendly visit to peking.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese table tennis association and other departments concerned sung chung, tsou po-hsien and chu chiu-sheng, and chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and others.

r.g. godson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking, gave a reception at noon yesterday for the visit to china by gannon and his wife.

CHINA AND PR CONGO

Head of Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Gives Talk in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

josephine bouanga, head of the delegation of the revolutionary union of women of the people's republic of the congo, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women, gave a talk to women workers, commune members and militia at a meeting in peking today and was warmly received. her talk was on the achievements of the congolese people and women in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and in building their country.

attending the meeting were the other members of the congolese delegation; as well as joseph pouckoua, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in peking; madame pascal ockyemba-moriende, wife of the congolese ambassador to china; and other embassy officials.

present at the meeting were lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese-african peoples' friendship association and the other departments concerned including wang kuo-chuan, ting hsuen-sung and wang ching-ju.

in her talk, josephine bouanga dealt with the development of the women's movement in the congo. she pointed out: the congolese women, together with the congolese people, have fought heroically against imperialism and colonialism; they have stood up and, arms in hands, they are prepared to smash any aggression against the congo. they are also playing an increasing role in building the country.

she said: the congolese women support without any reserve the people of angola, guinea (bissau), cape verde islands, mozambique, namibia, south africa and guinea in their just struggle. they firmly support the palestinian people in their just struggle and firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in her speech made at the meeting, ting nsuen-sung, a leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, said that the chinese women would fight together with the congolese women in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and new colonialism. the women of the two countries will support each other in this struggle, she added.

the meeting was jointly sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Two Japanese Visiting Groups

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met this evening all the members of the students' friendship group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by masami suzuki, head, naotaka ikeda, secretary general, of the group, and kazuhiro saito, representative of the headquarters of the association, and the japanese national and democratic education study group led by tamotsu moriwaki, head, kazuo tomita, deputy head, and jun orui, advisor, of the group.

comrades chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan and kuo mo-jo had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chang hsiang-shan, ti wen-wei, wang hsiao-yun, cheng yu-chu, chang yu, ting min, chuang tse-tung and lin li-yun, as well as representatives of teachers and students of universities and colleges in peking, jen shou-chu, chin chin-hua, ko lei and wang ching.

Students Friendship Group to China of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

the students' friendship group to china of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by masami suzuki, head, naotaka ikeda, secretary general, of the group, and kazuniro saito, representative of the headquarters of the association, left here for home by air today after concluding its visit to peking.

the group was seen off at peking airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned cheng yu-chu, chang yu and others, and representatives of peking college teachers and students.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Leading Members of Departments Concerned Hold Talks with Korean Government Economic Delegation Headed by Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned held talks here this afternoon with chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by him.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and korean people.

participating in the talks on the korean side were deputy leader of the delegation pang tae ryul, delegation members ho gyong, kim wal nyop, choi jong keun, kim gyu jen, cho yong guk, kim chi ho and choe chi hyuk, and assistants of the delegation yang jen ryol and pak kye sun; and

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

participating in the talks on the chinese side were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned fang yi, li chiang, li yao-wen, yuan pao-hua, hsu chin-chiang, han wei-min, wei yu-ming, wang pin, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, chang ting-yen and others.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Welcoming Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

Li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here today warmly welcoming the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, as its leader and pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, as its deputy leader.

attending were members of the delegation ho gyong, kim wal nyon, choi jong keun, kim gyu jen, cho yong guk, kim chi ho and choe chi hyuk, and assistants of the delegation.

also present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i., ma jang ok, counsellor, and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-premier chong jun taek made warm speeches at the banquet. their speeches (released separately) were warmly applauded.

today the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms gathered happily together and talked heartily about their revolutionary friendship in a most cordial atmosphere. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people, to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang hsin-ting, fang yi, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, chang wen-min, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, kao li-hsing, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chuan chih-pang, shen chien, yuan pao-hua, hsu chin-chiang, ting kuo-yu, tiao ping-chang, han wei-min, wang kuo-chuan, chang kuo-min, chen wen-chun, chang shih-cheng, wu yin-hsien, liu chan and others.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Peking Banquet Welcoming Korean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien at the banquet given here this evening to welcome the korean government economic delegation headed by vice-premier chong jun taek:

respected comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

respected comrade charge d'affaires ad interim kim jai suk,

all the dear comrades on the korean government economic delegation,

comrades,

not long ago, our two countries exchanged party and government delegations to ceremoniously commemorate the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-korean treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. this time the korean government economic delegation headed by comrade vice-premier chong jun taek has come to china for a friendly visit, bringing with it the profound revolutionary feelings of the fraternal korean people for the chinese people. we are very glad to gather here today on this happy occasion with comrade vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean comrades-in-arms. on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the frontline of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung and inspired by the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, the heroic korean people, with a strong revolutionary will and militancy, are victoriously advancing along the broad road of socialist revolution and construction. adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance, the korean people have launched the chollima movement on all fronts and built their country into an increasingly prosperous socialist state. the korean people are maintaining high revolutionary vigilance and are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and repeatedly dealing head-on blows at the military provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackey, the pak jung hi puppet clique. the democratic people's republic of korea has now become a strong bulwark at the eastern outpost of the anti-u.s. struggle. the korean people's tremendous achievements and splendid victories are a powerful support and encouragement to the chinese people. the chinese people are proud of having the heroic korean people as their reliable comrades-in-arms and ally. we extend warm congratulations to the fraternal korean people and sincerely wish them new and still greater victories in their future struggle.

comrades,

the current international situation is excellent. the high tide of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs continues to surge forward. u.s. imperialism is finding its going tougher and tougher. but so long as imperialism exists, the world will have no peace. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs will never be reconciled to their defeat. they are putting up a last-ditch struggle in an attempt to save

itself from defeat. fostered by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism, rabid with ambitions, is intensifying its aggressive and expansionist activities against asian countries. comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people delivered an important speech on august 6, making a penetrating analysis of the current international situation and stressing that the chinese and korean people have fought and will fight shoulder to shoulder and jointly cope with any enemy invasion this is a great encouragement and support to the chinese people. the chinese people will always unite with the fraternal korean people, the three peoples of indochina and the people of other asian countries and fight to the end to completely smash the schemes of aggression of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

to realize the unification of korea at an early date is the national aspiration of the 40 million korean people. to this end, the democratic people's republic of korea has made consistent, positive efforts and put forward a series of reasonable proposals. both the eight-point korea peaceful unification programme set forth at the fifth session of the fourth supreme people's assembly of the d.p.r.k. and the seven-point strong demand recently put forward by the senior member of the korean-chinese side at a meeting of the military armistice commission fully demonstrate the korean government's consistant stand for removing the tension in korea and promoting the peaceful unification of korea, and thus have won the sympathy and support of the people throughout the world. the chinese government and people firmly support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland. u.s. imperialism must immediately withdraw all its aggressor forces from south korea and immediately stop its criminal deal in introducing japanese militarism into south korea. the korean question must be settled by the korean people themselves without any foreign interference. we believe that no matter how the u.s. and japanese reactionaries make trouble and carry out sabotage, the korean people will certainly realize their national aspiration for the unification of their fatherland.

the situation in the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is getting ever better. under the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the fraternal peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia have united closely, supported one another and dealt heavy blows at u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. it will not do for the u.s. aggressor forces and their vassal troops to hang on in the region of indochina. the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the seven-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the five-point declaration of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the five-point political solution of the laotian patriotic front have all pointed out the practicable way to the solution of the indochina question. u.s. imperialism must immediately withdraw its aggressor forces and vassal troops from the whole region of indochina totally and unconditionally, and let the indochinese peoples settle their own problems. the chinese people will firmly support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won.

taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. the liberation of taiwan is china's internal affair and brooks no foreign interference. the chinese people resolutely oppose the schemes by u.s. imperialism to

continue to obstruct the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". albania and all the other countries upholding justice firmly stand for the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang gang from all the u.n. organizations. for this, the chinese government and people express sincere thanks. u.s. imperialism must withdraw all its armed forces and military installations from taiwan and the taiwan straits. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan.

comrades,

china and korea are close and friendly neighbouring countries. the people of our two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have gone through thick and thin together. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao says: "in the course of their just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have sealed their militant friendship in blood." the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung says: "in the past, the people of our two countries achieved victory in struggle by relying on the strength of unity; hereafter, we will also struggle shoulder to shoulder to seize victory." the militant friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people in the protracted struggle against their common enemy is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable. the current visit to our country of the korean government economic delegation led by vice-premier chong jun taek will further strengthen the friendship and unity of the people of our two countries and the relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries. we wish the delegation complete success on their visit to china.

i propose a toast

to the militant friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people,

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and the close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

to the health of comrade charge d'affaires ad interim kim jai suk,

to the health of all the comrades on the korean government economic delegation, and

to the health of all the comrades present.

Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by chong jun taek, vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, at the banquet given here by li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, in honour of the korean government economic delegation he is leading:

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

dear comrades,

i express our deep thanks to the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people for their cordial invitation to the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, for this grand banquet in our honour and for their hospitable reception. at the same time, please allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to extend the warm and friendly greetings and the noble militant friendship of the korean people to the fraternal chinese people. the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of korea and china are developing well with each passing day in the political, economic, cultural, military and other fields on the basis of the revolutionary friendship between our two peoples which has long existed in history. the visit of our delegation to china will contribute to further expanding and developing the economic interflow and friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries.

our people have all along been following closely the struggle and achievements of the chinese people -- our close brother and ally.

under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, the chinese people, holding high the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and working hard, have turned the old china into an advanced, powerful and socialist new china with all the national economic sectors based on modern science and technology. the fraternal chinese people are rallying still more closely round the communist party of china with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader. while consolidating and developing the achievements made during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are waging a powerful struggle to implement the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the c.p.c. and the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" and to raise china's economic power and defence capabilities.

the people's republic of china is today daily developing into a strong socialist country towering in asia and a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force. her international status is unshakable. to recognize the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of the entire chinese people and to establish diplomatic relations with her has now become an irresistible tide in the world. the policies of hostility and blockade against china have gone bankrupt completely and ended in ignominious defeat -- policies pursued by u.s. imperialism over the past twenty years and more during which it mobilized all reactionary forces

and resorted to every sinister scheme in a vain attempt to obstruct the great revolutionary changes in china by "strength".

the korean people feel happy from the bottom of their hearts about the achievements of the fraternal chinese people as they do about their own and warmly congratulate them.

under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, our people are waging tenacious struggles for the early realization of the complete victory of socialism and the independent unification of our fatherland on the basis of the brilliant achievements in revolution and production. in line with the programmatic tasks put forth by our respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung at the historic fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, our people are going all out to promote technical revolution, cultural revolution and ideological revolution and are waging a powerful struggle to occupy two strongholds which must be occupied on the road to socialism and communism -- the material stronghold and the ideological stronghold. at the same time, they are strengthening politically, economically and militarily the revolutionary base -- the northern part of the republic in order to deal with the ever-mounting new war provocations by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

comrades,

the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung teaches: "korea and china are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity. under the banner of resistance against japan, the communists and revolutionary workers and peasants of korea and china have struggled together arms in hand against their common enemy, japanese imperialism. during the korean war, the people of the two countries fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against the joint forces of world reaction headed by u.s. imperialism."

i avail myself of this opportunity to express deep thanks to the fraternal chinese people for their noble internationalist support and assistance to us during the difficult days of our fatherland liberation war and the post-war rehabilitation and for their current active support to and resolute solidarity with us in our struggle to build socialism and unify our fatherland.

today when u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism are running amuck, it is of very important significance for the peoples of korea and china to strengthen their blood-sealed militant friendship and unity. in face of the aggressive schemes designed in collusion by their common enemies, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the peoples of korea and china, as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and fraternal allies, have all the more enhanced their determination to struggle together forever.

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung points out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy". the korean and chinese peoples once again demonstrated to the whole world their militant unity and fraternal friendship through the activities held not long ago to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the korean-chinese treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance.

the friendship and unity of the korean and chinese peoples were founded and have been consolidated and developed personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and are therefore unbreakable.

our people will, as always, continue to hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggle, closely unite with the fraternal chinese people and wage a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

what exists between the korean and chinese peoples, who have common enemies and common fighting goals, is none other than friendship and unity.

finally, i propose a toast

to the unbreakable militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples,

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people,

to the health of his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao,

to the health of comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

to the health of the comrades on the chinese delegation, and

to the health of comrades present here.

Vice Premier Chong Jun Taek and Other Korean Guests Visit Factories in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

vice-premier chong jun taek and members of the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading today visited the peking general petro-chemical works and the peking people's foodstuffs factory in the company of sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries, and chen wei-chi, vice-minister of the light industry, respectively.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were also on the visit.

the peking general petro-chemical works was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the friendship and unity of china and korea this morning. big streamers read: "a warm welcome to the korean government economic delegation", "learn from the heroic korean people", "salute the heroic korean people" and "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people".

the workers lined the route to greet the arrival of vice-premier chong jun taek and the other distinguished korean

guests. they waved national flags of china and korea, flowers and colourful scarves. children sang and danced to pay respects to the korean comrades-in-arms coming from the eastern outpost of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

peng shu-chen, a leading member of the communist party committee of the petro-chemical works, told the guests about the construction and production in the works. he said that the chinese workers would learn from the spirit of korea's chollima movement so as to do a still better job both in revolution and production.

vice-premier chong jun taek and the other distinguished korean guests went round to see a normal-pressured vacuum distillation installation, a catalytic cracking unit, a synthetic rubber installation and a sewage disposal centre of the works. vice-premier chong jun taek encouraged the chinese workers to act on chairman mao's teachings and strive for still greater successes.

this afternoon, the distinguished korean guests went to visit the canned fruit, soda water and ice-cream and ice-sucker workshops of the peking people's foodstuffs factory where they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister li yao-wen, vice-premier chong jun taek and the other korean guests yesterday saw the historical relics unearthed in china during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Korean Government Economic Delegation, Somali Government Delegation Watch Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with vice-premier chong jun taek as its leader and vice-minister of foreign trade pang tae ryul as its deputy leader, and the government delegation of the somali democratic republic led by foreign secretary omar arteh ghalib this evening attended an experimental performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red detachment of women".

the distinguished guests saw the performance in the company of li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister li yao-wen, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of the departments concerned ho ying, tsao ke-chiang, fan tso-kai, han hsu, ho kung-kai and wang bin.

when the distinguished korean and somali guests entered the theatre in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, the spectators greeted them with a warm, standing ovation.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and other members of the embassy and mohamed sheik ahmed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Leaves for Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

a gymnastic team of china left by train today on a friendly tour of the fraternal neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea.

led by tien chen and lu wen-chun, the team includes 16 gymnasts. they are: (women) wang wei-chien, chiang shao-yi, yu chuan-chuan, ting chao-fang, tang chi-chieh, hsing hsiu-ching, ning hsiao-lin and chen pao-ning; and (men) yin hsi-nan, kao chien, tsai huan-tsung, mo tsu-ceng, chu ten-jui, chang chung-lin, liao jun-tien and chen hung-chun.

seeing the team off were leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned li ching-chuan, lu wei-chao, sung chung, lu ting and liu yi-ting, as well as sportsmen.

seeing the team off were also kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 10, 1971)

the chinese gymnastic team led by tien chen and lu wen-chun arrived here by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea on invitation.

the team was warmly welcomed at the railway station by kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee; chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs; and many korean comrades-in-arms of sports circles.

tai lu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in pyongyang was also there.

Chinese Visiting Group Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 10, 1971)

a chinese visiting group to the democratic people's republic of korea led by li chih-wen left here by air for home this afternoon upon the conclusion of its tour.

a warm send-off was given at the airfield by li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee, and pak mun bin, director of the korean international tourist agency, as well as personnel of the departments concerned.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present at the airfield.

comrade pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the cabinet of korea, received the group on the morning of august 9 and had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

the group arrived in korea on july 16 for a friendly visit. during its stay in korea, the group visited mangyongdae in pyongyang, former residence of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. it visited factories, co-operative farms, schools and units of the people's army in pyongyang, namhung, wonsan, huichon, the gumgang mountain and other places. the group was warmly welcomed and accorded kind hospitality wherever it went.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Somali Foreign Secretary Arteh Continue Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, and omar arteh ghalib, leader of the government delegation of the somali democratic republic and secretary of state for foreign affairs, continued talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere here today.

Somali Government Delegation Visits Peking Leather Goods Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

omar arteh ghalib, somali secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the somali government delegation he is leading visited the peking leather goods factory here today in the company of mao hung-hsiang, a leading member of the chinese ministry of light industry.

mohamed sheik ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, accompanied the delegation on the visit. -15-

the distinguished somali guests visited the workshops which the factory built by making do with whatever was available through self-reliance, including the workshop making leather shoes and balls, the reclaimed leather workshop and the boiler room.

foreign secretary arteh and the other guests were given an account of production in the factory by kuo tzu-chiu, vice-chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, and workers as they made a tour of the workshops. the guests praised the workers for their behaviour of high morale and their effort to turn out high quality products with simple equipment. they also had a cordial conversation with the junior middle school students who are having short-term physical labour training in the factory.

the distinguished somali guests from the "cape of africa" were given a warm welcome by the workers of the factory today. the workers gathered at the factory gate, beat drums and cymbals and waved the national flags of china and somalia to pay tribute to the distinguished guests. a streamer over the gate was inscribed: "a warm welcome to the somali government delegation". kuo tzu-chiu, vice-chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, said: "the somali government delegation's visit to our factory is a great encouragement to us. we must do still better in grasping revolution and promoting production so as to make new contributions to the revolution."

Somali Government Delegation Visits China-Korea Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

omar arteh ghalib, somali secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the somali government delegation he is leading visited the hunghsing (red star) china-korea friendship people's commune in the suburbs of peking today in the company of li shu-jung, leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

mohamed sheik ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, accompanied the delegation on the visit.

when the distinguished somali guests arrived at the commune, they were given a warm welcome by the commune members and cadres. the people beat drums and gongs and waved the national flags of china and somalia and bouquets to pay respects to the distinguished guests.

the guests visited a water control project, an agricultural machinery repair shop, a milch cow farm, a horse farm and a dairy. foreign secretary arteh praised the achievements made by the commune members by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. han hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, thanked the distinguished guests for their encouragement and said that the commune members would remain modest and prudent, do their work still better and by deeds support the world people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 8, 1971)

president julius k. nyerere of tanzania received chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung here yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Physicist of American Nationality Dr. Yang Chen-ning Comes to See Relatives and Tour China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1971)

dr. yang chen-ning, chinese physicist of american nationality, returned to shanghai in late july to visit his ailing father. he is now paying a visit to peking.

US

US Longshoremen's Strike Enters 40th Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

the strike by 15,000 longshoremen in the u.s. west coast entered its 40th day yesterday, according to reports from san francisco. united as one and displaying their tenacious fighting spirit, the longshoremen have repeatedly foiled various plots of the u.s. monopoly ruling circles and pushed ahead their strike struggle.

this is the biggest strike in 23 years staged by the west coast longshoremen. it broke out on july 1 after the dockers' just demand for wage increases, guaranteed full employment and better working conditions was arrogantly rejected by the monopoly capitalists. before and after the outbreak of the strike, the u.s. ruling circles and the monopoly capitalists made futile efforts to obstruct or undermine it. recently u.s. federal officials again came out to bring pressure to bear upon the longshoremen, and the governors of the states of washington, oregon and california also stepped forward in person to threaten the strikers. defying all this, the longshoremen continued to picket the ports and persisted in their struggle. this fully demonstrated the strong will of the american workers to oppose the ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital.

the longshoremen's strike has almost paralyzed all the west coast ports from seattle, washington state, in the north to san diego, california state, in the south, gravely affecting u.s. foreign trade in the pacific region and other areas and dealing heavy blows to the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. according to press reports, hundreds of vessels are lying idle at west coast ports and merchandise in tens of thousands of tons piling up at wharfs or tied up on ships, awaiting to be handled. some factories which rely on maritime transport for raw material supplies have been compelled to cut production. during the first 30 days of the strike, u.s. monopoly capitalists lost 150 million dollars in farm exports alone. in los angeles and long beach, monopoly capital in port industry lost 15 million dollars and in seattle, 10 million dollars. the strike has dealt a heavy blow at the "food for peace program", an instrument used by the u.s. ruling clique for its aggression abroad.

since the beginning of this year, the economic and financial crisis in the united states has further deepened. inflation is developing malignantly. prices keep on rising, while the workers' real wages steadily drop. unemployment has been drastically increasing, and the people are subjected to unprecedentedly heavy taxes and levies. this situation has occasioned strong discontent among the broad masses of the workers. in various industries, workers are rising up to strike against the frantic attack launched by the monopoly capitalist class. the current longshoremen's strike is the longest strike held by american workers in the first half of this year. according to u.s. official figures, between january and may this year, american workers held 3,060 strikes involving 1,683,000 workers, causing losses of 12,400,000 working days to u.s. monopoly capital.

at present, the west coast longshoremen are still persisting in their strike struggle.

US AND CAMBODIA

US Imperialism Vigorously Pushes "Nixon Doctrine" in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1971)

u.s. imperialism is vigorously pushing the "nixon doctrine" of making indochinese fight indochinese in cambodia in an attempt to extricate itself from its defeat. while continuing to dispatch saigon puppet troops to invade cambodia, u.s. imperialism is plotting to reinforce the lon nol puppet troops so as to buttress up the reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique.

according to western press reports, chieftain of the phnompenh puppet clique lon nol disclosed recently that the u.s. imperialists are planning further to supply money and weapons for the lon nol clique to be used to equip 140,000 "civil guards", which will serve as cannon fodder in their aggression against cambodia, and bolster up the traitorous phnompenh clique now confronted with serious political, military and economic crises. this is a desperate struggle put up by u.s. imperialism and its lackyes after their dismal defeat.

on the other hand, u.s. imperialism has sent more saigon puppet troops to encroach upon cambodia, intensifying the war of aggression against cambodia. last july, the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen dispatched on three occasions large numbers of saigon puppet troops to invade the "parrot's beak" area and the area north of highway 7, southeastern cambodia. all the aggressive manoeuvres of the saigon puppet forces were carried out with the support of the u.s. air force. wherever the invaders went they committed arson, murder, looting and rape, perpetrating new serious crimes against the cambodian people.

u.s. imperialism expressed its intention to withdraw troops from indochina, but it has not made active response to the 7-point initiative for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue put forth by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. moreover it has intensified incessantly its war acts in indochina. it has continuously sent saigon puppet troops to invade cambodia, stepped up its war "vietnamization" programme in south viet nam, sent aircraft and warships on many occasions to attack the territory of the d.r.v.n., and mustered vang pao bandit troops and thai troops to launch large-scale "nibbling" attacks under the support of u.s. aircraft on the plain of jars-xieng khoang region and lower lao liberated area. all this goes to reveal the reactionary features of u.s. imperialism which is bent on carrying out the policy of aggression.

the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people are fighting bravely to deal heavy blows to u.s. imperialism and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann traitorous clique in phnompenh. no matter how u.s. imperialism bolster up its lackeys in phnompenh, it can never save this traitorous clique from its doom.

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METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Develop the Variety of Metals To Achieve Greater, Faster, Better, and More Economical Results under the Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- An investigation report on the metallurgical industry of Shanghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 9, 1971)

Under the guidance of the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results" put forth by the great leader Chairman Mao, the broad masses of the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians on the metallurgical industrial front of Shanghai, holding high the brilliant banner of "Constitution of Anshan Steel," have fully utilized the original industrial foundation to launch mass movements on a large scale, introduce technical reforms, and actively tap productive potentialities. Simultaneously with raising again and again the output of metal products and ceaseless improvement of quality, they have achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of new variety of metals, thus making contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China.

On the eve of liberation, Shanghai's peak annual output amounted to only 6,900 or more tons of steel and 8,000 tons of steel products. The varieties of steel were pitifully few, and the city was capable of refining only two kinds of ordinary carbon steel and a few types of non-ferrous metals.

After liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of the metallurgical workers in Shanghai consciously and consistently implemented Chairman Mao's great policy of "independence and self-reliance," thus enabling the metallurgical industry

to make rapid development. The great proletarian cultural revolution further promoted the development of production. Compared with 1965, the output of steel, steel products, and non-ferrous metals in 1970 was increased by a large margin, the variety of steel was increased by almost 100 percent, steel products of different specifications were increased by over 1.5 times, the variety of non-ferrous metals was increased by 60 percent, and non-ferrous metal products of different specifications were increased by nearly four times.

At present, the metallurgical industry of Shanghai has initially completed a metal products base with the required technical standards capable of producing metal products of a fairly complete range of varieties and specifications and of assembling integrated sets. This has played an appropriate role in lending support to industrial and agricultural production as well as to national defense construction.

With Class Struggle As the Key Link, Bring About the Development of a Great Variety of Metals

The range of variety of Shanghai's metallurgical industry was developed amid the struggle against imperialism, revisionism, and the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i.

During the period the national economy of China was beset with temporary difficulties, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique committed a perfidious act by tearing up agreements in a vain attempt to sabotage the development of socialist construction in China. It was also at that time that renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Shanghai, acting in coordination with the obstruction and sabotage of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, vigorously smeared the mass movement for developing the iron and steel industry. They viciously attacked the refining of steel with converters in Shanghai which was vigorously developing during the great leap forward, absurdly asserting that "converters cannot refine steel of high quality," and clamoring that "the refining of steel with converters does not pay for the loss." They whipped up a gust of evil wind that favored dismantling of converters, suspension of production and dismounting in an attempt to strangle Shanghai's metallurgical industry.

The metallurgical workers of Shanghai who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought soberly understood that this was a grave struggle bearing on whether or not they could develop Shanghai's iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better, and more economical results, and that they must resolutely stem this evil wind that favored dismantling of converters, suspension of production and dismounting. With the support of Comrade Ko Ching-shih, Chairman Mao's good pupil, they waged a resolute struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The workers of No. 2 Converter Workshop of Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant which had been personally inspected by Chairman Mao, with the dauntless spirit of "be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory," stayed by the side of the converters and refused to stop production. At the crucial moment of the struggle, they refined and produced high-grade steel of advanced level. Workers of some other steel-refining plants also overcame various difficulties, refined and produced new varieties of high-quality steel such as deep-washed (深冲) enameled steel plates of high quality, low alloy steel, and silicon steel, and took action to smash the slander that "converters cannot refine high-quality steel."

As a result of this struggle, the metallurgical industry of Shanghai has expanded at a faster rate. At present, the No. 2 Converter Workshop of Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant alone can produce 47 varieties including various kinds of welding steel and farm tool steel, and its annual output is more than 70 times greater than the annual peak output of the whole of Shanghai municipality before liberation.

The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up a broad road for developing China's social productive forces. However, the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines have not ended. Taking class struggle as the key link, the metallurgical workers of Shanghai continued with their struggle against a handful of class enemies and the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The Shanghai Yuehlung Chemical Plant is a unit for producing important metal products. A handful of class enemies who had infiltrated into this plant utilized bourgeois factionalism and the anarchic trend of thought to whip up the evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism. They sabotaged the effort of grasping revolution and promoting production, and the trial production of new products. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "class struggle is effective once grasped," the broad masses of the workers of this plant launched in depth the movement for "hitting at one thing and opposing three things" and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism. They ferreted out bad people, eliminated the evil wind of anarchism spread by the class enemies, further strengthened the revolutionary sense of organization and discipline, and gave impetus to the development of revolution and production. In 1970, this plant fulfilled the state plans three months ahead of schedule, and succeeded in the trial production of a great variety of metals urgently needed by the State. This year, it has also scored outstanding results. At present, the range of variety produced by this plant's products is 1.8 times greater than before the great cultural revolution.

The Needs of the Revolution Dictates the Variety of Metals for Development

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "It is imperative to call for taking care of the whole situation." In the course of developing the range of variety, the metallurgical industry of Shanghai established the idea

of "coordinating all the activities of the nation as in a chess game, and gave first place to Party and State needs. They declared that the needs of the revolution dictated the variety of metals to be developed by us. For a long time under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line--such as "production first" and "profit in command"--as pushed through by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, some factories had come out with their so-called "five acceptances and five non-acceptances" for accepting tasks for the trial production of new products: "acceptance of big orders but non-acceptance of small orders; acceptance of orders involving high output but non-acceptance of those involving low output; acceptance of orders that are easy to fulfill but non-acceptance of orders that are difficult to fulfill; acceptance of orders with high output value but non-acceptance of those with low output value; acceptance of orders with a high margin of profit but non-acceptance of those with a low margin of profit."

Whether or not the task of producing products needed by the State is accepted reflects the struggle between the two lines and between the two kinds of world outlook. The broad masses of the workers pointed out: Whether the products developed are in the service of politics or of profit is a major question of right and wrong, a question of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship or restoring capitalism. This does not mean that socialist enterprises no longer need "profit." But they should give first consideration to the revolution and the needs of the revolutionary course is our orientation for the development of the range of variety.

In order to give everybody a better the higher understanding, some factories constantly and consciously kept two sets of books whenever they received orders for the trial production of new products or production tasks. One kept political accounts and the other economic accounts. The workers said: "The making of a new product may incur a loss economically to the factory, but it can help the fraternal factories to solve problems in production and make contributions to the State. Therefore, a chessman must serve a chess game, and the part must serve the whole. In rendering accounts, we must proceed from the proletarian dictatorship and keep our eyes on the socialist revolution and socialist construction." The workers used this revolutionary method of keeping accounts to derive enthusiasm, aspiration, and the general orientation for the successful operation of socialist enterprises.

The Shanghai Assorted Steel Pipes Plant is exemplary in this respect. The workers of this plant bore the whole situation in mind, always picked the heaviest loads to carry, developed new products with various ways and means, and strove to fulfill any need of the State. In 1967, the State required 100 pieces of micro-sized stainless steel corrugated tubes, and these 100 tubes weighed only four ounces. After making more than 400 experiments, the workers finally succeeded in turning out this highly difficult new product. For more than ten years in the past, this factory had used crude indigenous equipment to produce seamless steel tubes, assorted alloy tubes and assorted rare-metal tubes of more than 2,200 varieties and specifications in accordance with the needs of the State.

The broad masses of the metallurgical workers in Shanghai have profoundly realized from their personal experience the metallurgical industry is a basic industry and that its rate of development and range of variety directly affect the development of the national economy and the national defense industry. Therefore, the question of developing the variety of metals with greater, faster, better, and more economical results is definitely not simply an economic question, but is a major question bearing on the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and support for the world revolution. The workers have now put forth a slogan: "We will actively produce whatever products needed by the revolution, and strive to produce as wide a range of variety as is needed at a fast rate and with the quality assured." This slogan has been translated into practical action by the broad masses of the metallurgical workers in Shanghai.

Traverse Our Own Road in Developing the Variety of Metals Through Arduous Struggle

What is relied upon to develop the variety of metals and according to what guideline should variety be developed? This is another important question of the struggles between the two lines and the two kinds of ideology for the development of new products by the metallurgical industry of Shanghai. According to Chairman Mao's directive: "Smash foreign conventions and traverse our own road in industrial development," the sector of metallurgical industry in Shanghai has since the great proletarian cultural revolution consistently adhered to the following points in developing the range of variety.

(1) They firmly adhered to the viewpoint of "the human factor comes first" and correctly handled the contradiction of the material conditions being incompatible for the tasks. They realized that in order to develop a new variety of metal, certain material conditions are necessary. But the decisive factor is people, not things, and only by bringing into full play the revolutionary initiative of men developing the revolutionary spirit of starting things in the hard way and fully tapping the productive potentialities of existing enterprises could they produce the variety of metals urgently needed by the State. In the course of trial production, due to the dearth of data and experience, they made ceaseless experiments in practice, ceaselessly summed up experience, and looked for the law of things. Due to the shortage of equipment, they utilized simple and crude equipment, repaired old equipment and made use of waste materials. They designed and manufactured everything themselves and tried their best not to ask the State for help. In this way they trial produced in 1970 a high-grade alloy sheet, an important product urgently needed by the State.

When this task of trial production was received, some people, with a lust for the big and modern style, planned to "lay out drawings in the first year, build factory plants in the second year, and turn out products in the third year." This called for an investment of 65 million yuan, and 5,500 square meters of new plant buildings. As soon as this plan was put forward, it was sharply criticized by the workers.

The workers of six small factories with outmoded equipment, including the Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloys Works and the Shanghai Non-Ferrous Metal Pressing and Rolling Works took the initiative in accepting this task. They utilized existing outmoded equipment, and quickly plunged themselves into the battle. Under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the workers worked strenuously and skillfully, fought four days and nights, successfully trial produced the first piece of high-grade alloy sheet of advanced level, and rapidly initiated mass production.

Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the small plants, the Shanghai No. 3 Steel Plant smashed the trade barrier which provided that "iron and steel plants cannot produce non-ferrous metal products," fully utilized its existing equipment, and successfully rolled out large-sized high-grade alloy sheets.

(2) They firmly established the viewpoint of "the masses are real heroes," relentlessly criticized the pernicious influence of the "expert line," universally carried out "three-in-one combination" with the workers as the main body and revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres as participants, and relied on the working masses to overcome difficulties in developing a range of variety.

The sector of metallurgical industry in Shanghai was required to carry out ceaselessly the technical reform of its existing foundation in order to develop a range of variety and make better use of new technique and skill. Most of these technical reforms were designed and made by these "three-in-one combination" teams on the basis of self-reliance.

For the purpose of transforming its original and backward production technology, the Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloy Wire Works have developed a high-grade alloy wire--a variety urgently needed by the State. Recently they have developed two kinds of new technology: "continuous casting and continuous drawing" and "continuous pouring." The technology of "continuous casting and continuous drawing" merges the original seven operation sequences into one process, and as the alloy is smelted, alloy wire blanks can be drawn right away. The technology of "continuous pouring" can greatly shorten the cycle of production, improve the quality of products, reduce the consumption of raw material, and raise the rate of making finished products. In the course of experimenting with the new technology of "continuous casting and continuous drawing," the plant leaders went deep into the forefront of production, explained the situation to the workers, assigned tasks, and closely relied on the "three-in-one" experimental team. They made improvements as they conducted experiments, used Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to analyze contradictions and devise solutions. As a result, they scored success within a month. The experiment of "continuous pouring" began four years ago, but the leaders at that time had blind faith in "experts" and "authority" and did not rely on the working masses. As a result, they were unable to draw up a plan after one and a half years. Subsequently, they organized the working masses to take part in experimental work, criticized and repudiated the "expert line," thus enabling this new technology to be used for formal production in less than a year.

(3) They persisted in starting with indigenous methods, combining indigenous methods with modern methods, manufacturing equipment on the basis of self-reliance, and arming themselves. In the course of developing a range of variety, the sector of metallurgical industry in Shanghai aroused the masses on the one hand, and incessantly initiated innovations in technology and equipment so as to tap to the full extent the potentialities of existing equipment. On the other hand, they got started with indigenous methods, combined indigenous methods with modern methods, built lots of indigenous equipment, and rapidly strengthened the capacity for production.

Of the existing production equipment in the Shanghai Assorted Steel Pipes Plant, about 70 percent was indigenous equipment designed and built by the workers themselves. Last year, they also designed by themselves and successfully built a 1,500-ton press. The design and building of this press, including civil engineering work and installation, cost only 800,000 yuan, and it took less than a year to start production with it. It is capable of pressing and turning out 40-50 varieties of assorted alloy products of a high grade, and its efficiency is much higher than similar equipment of foreign origin.

(4) They aimed at catching up with and overtaking others, doing original work, combining the revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude, making trial production of a range of metals unique to China, and taking their own road of industrial development. The metallurgical workers were of the opinion that they must do away with the way of thinking of the coward and laggard who just wanted to copy the data of other countries, and must firmly create new things in order to develop rapidly a range of variety.

The Shanghai No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 Steel Plants and other units just imitated other countries in the past in the production of ordinary low alloy steel. They were slow in the development of variety, and were able to produce only five varieties up to 1965. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of the workers relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of the foreign slave" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," and created new steel products of unique character according to the resources of our alloy elements. After repeated experiments, they have now developed more than 80 varieties of such steel products of advanced level in quality.

After more than ten months of hard struggle, the steel plant, after making painstaking research, has finally used a medium-sized rolling machine to turn out an important new metal product which has to be made with a 10,000-ton hydraulic press in other countries, thus blazing a new path in technology.

Socialist Coordination Is An Important Path for Developing the Variety of Metals

Over the past few years, under the unified leadership of the Party, the sector of metallurgical industry in Shanghai has smashed the restraints of the "dictatorship of conventions" pushed through by Liu Shao-ch'i's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They have extensively developed socialist coordination between various trades in the whole municipality, between various enterprises within the sector of metallurgical industry, and between production units, scientific and research units and user units; they started with a bang the "people's war" for developing the variety of metals with greater, faster, better, and more economical results, and reaped immediate results.

This extensive socialist coordination has fully aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses, tapped the productive potentialities of various quarters, and effectively utilized all the manpower, technology, equipment, and raw materials that could be utilized. For example, the various operational sequences of various plants such as ingot casting smelting, forging, pressing, drawing and rolling were purposefully organized into integrated sets, thus quickly forming an integral front for trial production and production operations. Certain technical difficulties were quickly overcome through developing socialist coordination. Again, a new variety of ordinary low-alloy silicon steel for making bicycles was turned out through the joint research and cooperation of the coordination group organized by the Shanghai No. 1 Steel Plant, the Shanghai No. 10 Steel Plant, and the Bicycle Plant. According to the old conventions of specialization and division of work in the past the process of designing the composition of the variety of steel and rolling out steel products, to the manufacturing of sample products by the user units lasted at least one to two years. Now, it took these three units only two months to fulfill the task of trial production through coordination.

At the time of organizing socialist coordination for developing the variety of metals, the sector of metallurgical industry in Shanghai paid particular attention to demonstrating the role of medium and small enterprises apart from using large plants as the backbone. Several large plants produced large quantities of products of big specifications and supplied crude materials to medium and small factories; while the medium and small factories reprocessed on a small scale a variety of products. In this way, the large plants led the small ones, and the small plants gave impetus to the large plants, thus forming a combination of large, medium, and small units and a system for fitting products together into integrated sets. Sometimes, the small plants even played the role of the "main force" in developing the variety of products.

Let us take the key material for fitting together integrated sets for developing the electrical engineering industry--high-grade cold-rolled strip silicon steel--for example. Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, its production was monopolized by one large plant in Shanghai. At the time, due to the interference of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revisionist line, its peak annual output was no more than several tens of tons, and the quality was rather unstable. Last year, the working masses of five small cold-rolled strip silicon steel plants paved the way with revolutionary mass criticism, relentlessly criticized the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and through proper division

of labor and cooperation, organized a big campaign. As a result, it took only four months for the five small plants to make a success of the trial production of this short-line product urgently needed by the State. They also started formal production and the initial scale of production scale was more than two times higher than the production capacity that formerly took the large plant in question eight years to attain, and the quality of products was also more stable. Spurred forward by the small plants, the large plant also rapidly boosted the output and quality of cold-rolled strip silicon steel.

At present, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the metallurgical industrial system in Shanghai are responding to Chairman Mao's great directive "Carry out another course of education in ideology and political line," and are conscientiously summing up experience through criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. They are determined to go on developing the revolutionary spirit, remain modest and prudent, guard against conceit and rashness, and make new contributions to the development of China's iron and steel industry and of the variety of metals by taking the direction of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in socialist construction as pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao.

* * *

ANTI-CONFUCIANISM

A Great Revelation of the Landlord-Bourgeois Theory of Human Nature

- A criticism of reactionary fallacy "Don't do to others what you don't wish to have done to yourself," advertised by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers

by

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The Marxist-Leninist theory on classes and class struggle provides a theoretical basis for all that is represented by the doctrine and strategy of the proletarian political party. To advocate the Marxist class theory the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature--this is a touchstone for making a distinction between genuine and pseudo-Marxism and also a watershed between materialism and idealism.

Such political swindlers as Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i all along peddled the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, opposed proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship and advertised national and class capitulationism in an effort to create a "theoretical" basis for pushing through the opportunist line that spelled ruin for the Party and the country.

In response to the militant call of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, "Unfold in depth revolutionary mass criticism and wipe out the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line," we must thoroughly criticize the bourgeois-landlord theory of human nature. This is an important fighting task of the moment on the ideological front.

(1)

In 1939, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i put forth his notorious "Self-Cultivation." It is a sinister specimen for advertising the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature. In this sinister book, Liu Shao-ch'i vigorously drummed up the "moral principles of Confucius and Mencius" dragging out such terms as "true to the principles of our nature and the benevolent exercise of them to others," "show human love," "don't do to others what you don't wish to have done to yourself," "swallow humiliation and bear a heavy load for some important purpose," "suffer wrong in the general interest," "match compassion with compassion," etc.

At the same time, such political swindlers as Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i--in the name of the philosophical concepts of Confucius--made much of the theory of the Confucian school, "True to the principles of our nature and the

benevolent exercise of them toward others (loyalty and magnanimity for short)." In the Confucian doctrine, "love," they claimed, was "a variation of 'loyalty and magnanimity'" and the core of the meaning of "Don't do to others what you don't wish to have done to yourself" was "loyalty and magnanimity." They boldly advertised: "People have always regarded 'Don't do to others what you don't wish to have done to yourself' as a supreme virtue which in fact is limited to one aspect. The ultimate in 'loyalty and magnanimity' should be made to read 'Don't do to others what others don't wish to be done to them." Such an alteration, they cried in an outburst of delight, should enable "us to turn the virtues of feudal society represented by the Confucian school into the supreme virtues of humanity."

While affirming the concept, "Don't do to others what you don't wish to be done to yourself," Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers converted such a concept into "Don't do to others what they don't wish to be done to them." This not only had not changed in the least the essence of the problem, but had, on the contrary, exposed further their reactionary features. The "others" mentioned here refer to "people" in the abstract, "people" standing above class. Basically there have never been such people in class society so far."

Marx said, "The essence of man is not something abstract inherent in an individual. In reality, it is the sum of all social relations." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 18) Chairman Mao taught us, "In class society everyone stands as a member of a particular class and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." (On Practice) This is to say that in class society, man is a member of a class. Everyone belongs to either this or that class. The so-called individual in the abstract and independent is non-existent. Meanwhile, the "wish" mentioned here is also something abstract and something standing above class. There is no such "wish" in the world. In class society, people's political viewpoints and social faith and people's expressions of joy, anger, grief and happiness over a certain social phenomenon are without exception stamped with the brand of a class and they indicate the political and ideological trend of a certain class.

Lenin said, "No one alive can avoid going over to the side of this or that class (since he has known their inter-relations), not getting excited over the victory of this or that class or grieving over the defeat of this or that class, not showing his rage against those hostile to this or that class, or those spreading backward viewpoints to hamper its development." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 471) Which class do the "others" mentioned by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers belong to after all? The "wish" of which class is the "wish" mentioned by them? They did not dare to spell this out openly but sought to cover up the reality of the sanguinary class struggle with the "wish" that was in the abstract and above class, and the false theory of human nature. To be blunt, they were making a vain attempt to replace the proletarian will with the bourgeois "wish," the proletarian class character with the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, and proletarian dictatorship with

bourgeois dictatorship. This thoroughly revealed that they were out-and-out bourgeois idealists and frantic advocates of the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature.

Though put in different versions, the so-called "love," "loyalty and magnanimity" and "Don't do to others what you don't wish to have done to yourself" embodied in the doctrine of the Confucian school of the old feudal society of China mean the same thing. That is to say that we should not impose on others what we are loath to do to ourselves. In other words, "we should gauge what others think with our own way of thinking" or "we should love others as much as we love ourselves." Like the concepts of "liberty, equality and fraternity" which were later advertised by the bourgeoisie, Confucius used here human nature in the abstract and above class to cover up class character.

The philosophical and political viewpoints of Confucius at that time were prompted by support for slave-owner rule, and represented reactionary ideas calling for the restoration of the old order of the down-fallen slave-owner class. Confucius was born into a downfallen slave-owning noble family in the latter part of the Spring and Autumn Era. The era in which he found himself marked the transition of China from the slave-owning system to feudalism. At that time, slaves kept staging uprisings, the slave-owner class was ever closer to its doom with each passing day and the emerging landlord class was coming to the fore. As spokesman for the declining slave-owner class, Confucius stopped at nothing to drive home the theme, "Don't do to others what you don't wish to have done to yourself." The aim was to oppose the class struggle of slaves to topple the rule of slave-owners and oppose the emergence of the upcoming landlord class in a vain attempt to restore what Yin Chou called the all-booming period of the rule of the slave-owning system.

In those hectic days of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers cast forth these fallen, passive and corrosive reactionary ideas of Confucius for a return to the past, and recklessly advertised them. Such an atrocious act that vainly sought to reverse the wheel of history fully exposed their wicked ambition to wreck the great War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and ruin China through working hand-in-glove with the Japanese aggressors.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "There is only human nature in the concrete, no human nature in the abstract. In class society there is only human nature of a class character; there is no human nature above classes." "There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause. As for so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") This is a most thorough criticism of the bourgeois theory of human nature. In class society, interpretations of love or hate, good or evil, vary with different classes. Where can there be anything like "common human nature" and "common love"? Since the coming of mankind into class society, there has never been common love

between two opposing classes. Slave-owners had no love for the slaves nor the latter had any love for the former; the landlord class had no love for the peasants nor the latter had the least love for the former; the bourgeoisie would not love the proletariat "as they love themselves" nor would the proletariat in any way love the bourgeoisie. Between these opposing classes, there is a basic clash of interests. Between them it is a life-and-death struggle. There can never be "common love."

In this article, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers steered clear of such subjects as the reality of class struggle and national struggle, the overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the capitulationist policy of traitor Chiang Kai-shek but took Confucius as an excuse for a big talk about "loving others as we love ourselves." This fully pointed to their being the advocates of imperialist aggression and the henchmen of the reactionary Kuomintang group.

(2)

What is called "don't do to others what you don't wish to have done to yourself" or "don't do to others what others don't like" is nothing but deceptive talk in class society--the most reactionary fallacy.

The bourgeoisie is by nature mercenary and insatiably greedy. Just as Engels incisively pointed out, "They live for money and know no other happiness than making a fast buck." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. II, p. 564) The bourgeoisie "never parts with so much as a single hair for the benefit of the world." This is what they called "what we don't wish to have done to ourselves." Could any amount of persuasion in the form of "human nature" in the abstract keep the bourgeoisie from "doing to others what they don't like" and from exploiting the working class? In exposing the ruthless nature of the bourgeoisie, Marx said, "From its arrival in the world, capital from head to foot is oozing in every pore with blood and filth." Capital "will never let go 'so long as there is a cut of meat, a tendon, or a drop of blood that can be absorbed.'" (Capital, Vol. I, p. 839 and p. 314) Therefore the bourgeoisie will never refrain from "doing to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves." On the contrary, the bourgeoisie will "do to others what they don't wish to have done to themselves."

The bourgeoisie relies on the powerful state machinery in its hands as a vehicle for external aggression and plunder and internal oppression and exploitation and as a "special source of strength" for the bloody suppression of the proletariat and the broad masses of the laboring people. It will never step down from the stage of history of its own accord and will never give up its exploitation and oppression. Its aggressive and predatory nature will never change. Any appeal to the conscience of the bourgeoisie begging it "to lay down its butcher's knife and step into the role of a god" and give up its oppression and exploitation of the proletariat is nothing but wishful thinking detached from reality.

The proletariat leads the pathetic life of draft animals under the exploitation of the labor-hiring bourgeoisie. The proletariat hates exploitation the most. This is what the workers "don't like." Then could they refrain from "doing to others what they don't like themselves" and from rising up in struggle and resistance? Can it be said that because the bourgeoisie objects to the rebellion of the workers--"what others don't like"--the proletariat must not "do to others what they don't like themselves" and refrain from toppling the capitalists? Can it be said that because Japanese imperialism was loath to see the Chinese people rising up in resistance against aggression, the Chinese people should keep from "doing to others what they don't like themselves" and from toppling Japanese imperialism? Such a line could only come from despicable and shameless renegades and the discredited black sheep of the country!

The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between imperialism and the oppressed nations and peoples and between Marxism and revisionism is one between the enemy and ourselves. The struggle involved is one of life or death. Only by doggedly resorting to violence to shatter the bourgeois state machinery and establishing the proletarian dictatorship can the proletariat be emancipated. Only by daring to rise in struggle and daring to pick up weapons and have the destiny of the country taken in their own hands can the oppressed people vanquish imperialist aggression and win national independence and liberation.

The line, "Don't do to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves," advocated by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers is stark slavish philosophy and capitulationist philosophy. Such a reactionary fallacy is a fascist theory that openly defends aggression and oppression by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, a revisionist theory that flagrantly advocates "combining from two into one" the invaders and the invaded, the exploiters and the exploited, those in control and those under control.

Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers lauded such an extremely absurd reactionary theory as the "greatest virtue of mankind." This fully revealed that they were the sworn enemy of Marxism and the great enemy of the Chinese people and the world people. "All the experience accumulated by the Chinese people over the past several decades calls for our practicing people's democratic dictatorship or people's democratic autocracy." For the reactionary factions and the reactionary classes we will never follow "a policy of leniency." Our approach to them is: "Do to others what they preach themselves." "We allow them only to behave themselves and not to be unruly in word or deed." (On the People's Democratic Dictatorship) Kindness done to the enemy means ruthlessness for the people. We can in no way have pity on people wicked as venomous snakes. We can in no way be deceived and duped by the rumors and sophistries of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers.

(3)

Lenin incisively pointed out that the struggle in philosophy "in the final analysis gives expression to the tendencies and ideological systems of the antagonistic classes in modern society." (Materialism and Empirical Criticism, p. 360)

The year 1939 was a time when Japanese imperialism was occupying large tracts of our territory and the survival of the Chinese nation was at stake. In the name of studying the philosophical thought of Confucius, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers gave wide publicity to "Don't do to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves." This was motivated by a despicable political aim.

At the end of 1938, after the Japanese bandits occupied Canton and Wuhan, they shifted the spearhead of attack from the Kuomintang's battlefields to those in liberated areas and changed the emphasis from making military attack against the Kuomintang to making political maneuver to induce surrender. Meanwhile, they intensified enslavement education in China, everywhere renovated temples dedicated to Confucius and staged plays in his honor. They tried to poison the Chinese people with the feudal corrosive idea of restoring the old order and "honoring Confucius." Meanwhile, dictator bandit Chiang Kai-shek stepped up divisive capitulationist activities for opposing communism and national betrayal and made desperate efforts to "bring back to life" the Confucian school of thought. A resolution on "paying homage to Confucius and offering sacrifices to the sage" was adopted. Publicity was given to the "virtues of loyalty, filial piety, benevolence, and love" in a vain attempt to benumb the fighting will of the revolutionary people with the moral principles of Confucius and Mencius.

At a time when the national crisis was most grave and the class struggle was unusually complicated, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers openly came out with such cries as "don't do to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves," "loyalty and benevolence," and "human love" to complement and correspond to the Japanese call for "restoring the old order" and "honoring Confucius" and Chiang Kai-shek's call for "honoring Confucius and reading classics." In the face of Japanese imperialism that was aggressive by nature and the trigger-crazy Kuomintang reactionary clique, people were called upon to "swallow humiliation and bear a heavy load" and "suffer wrong in the general interest." There was basically no talk of defeating Japanese imperialism and staving off the national crisis and no talk about the Kuomintang's anti-communist and capitulationist plot Wasn't this geared to the political needs of anti-communist traitor Chiang Kai-shek, the general representative of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie? Wasn't this the fascist propaganda of Japanese imperialism aimed at poisoning the spirit of the Chinese people? Wasn't this aimed at creating a theoretical basis for the opportunist line that sought to bring ruin to the Party and the country? During the upsurge of the Chinese people's struggle against Japanese imperialism, they recklessly advertised "don't do to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves." This was tantamount to calling on the Chinese people to give up the sacred anti-

Japanese national liberation war, be the willing slaves of a conquering country and surrender submissively to the counter-revolutionary rule of the big landlord class and the big bourgeoisie, so as to have the Chinese people forever weighed down by the three big mountains. This was the "greatest virtue of mankind" highly praised by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers!

What is worthy of note is that when a counter-revolutionary anti-China and anti-communist adverse current appeared on the international scene in the summer of 1957 and a handful of bourgeois rightists at home were clamoring for the destruction of the Communist Party and the overthrow of new China, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers, in the surging anti-rightist struggle whipped up by the people of the whole country, once again resurrected the ghost of Confucius and brazenfacedly clamored, "Don't do to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves." This meant an open opposition to the anti-rightist struggle movement led by our Party and open support for the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists in staging a counter-attack against the laboring people and settling accounts in reverse. It was tantamount to flagrantly instigating the monsters and demons to launch a rabid attack against the Party. In a word, it was a vain attempt to realize their vicious plot of overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. Should their plot succeed, capitalism would descend on us like a big flood, the whole of China would change color and millions of people would lose their heads.

In sum, before the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the advertisement of "don't do to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves" by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers was aimed at benumbing the fighting will of the revolutionary people, seeking class reconciliation and class capitulation and pursuing the opportunist line that would spell ruin for both the Party and the country. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, the line, advertisement of "don't do to others what we don't wish to have done to ourselves" was aimed at making people forget the class struggle and proletarian dictatorship and seek peaceful evolution, so as to turn the proletarian political party into a revisionist party and proletarian dictatorship into bourgeois dictatorship.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The proletariat wants to transform the world according to its own world outlook and the bourgeoisie also wants to transform the world according to its own world outlook." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") Proceeding on the world outlook based on the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers directly cited the "Left" and Right opportunist line and the revisionist theory for restoring capitalism, serving the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, rightists and other exploiting classes, and opposing the theory of Marxist-Leninist analysis of classes and class struggle hitherto promoted by Chairman Mao. Proceeding from the landlord-bourgeois theory of human nature, they had not the least scruple to betray

the revolution in order to save their own lives and stooped to fall on their knees before the enemy like the despicable renegades spurned by mankind.

During the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, they first carried out the "Left" putschist line, and later the Right capitulationist line. During the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction, they sometimes strangely inclined to the "Left" and sometimes recklessly inclined to the Right. When on the side of the Right, they openly opposed the establishment of cooperatives and the three red banners, and supported individual operation in the countryside. When on the side of the "Left," they went so far as to call for the abolition of the production of commodities, negate the principle of value and advocate the immediate enforcement of the "system of ownership by the whole people" in rural people's communes and the destruction of the system of "ownership at three levels with the team as the foundation." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they at first sent out large numbers of work groups, made every effort to protect the monsters and demons and suppressed ruthlessly the proletarian revolutionary factions. Later they further stirred up the counter-revolutionary evil wind of "knocking down everything" and "treating everything with suspicion" and directed the spearhead against the proletarian command headquarters headed by Chairman Mao as head and with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader. They sometimes described themselves as "veteran revolutionaries." Numerous facts showed that they were bourgeois idealists rotten to the core, out-and-out revisionists and big-time ambitionists and conspirators seeking to oppose the Party and usurping political power.

A fake is a fake and such should be stripped of its disguises. Taking a look at Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers with their masks off, we can see that they were shameless renegades, ambitionists, conspirators and Kuomintang anti-communist elements. They were all political swindlers who proclaimed themselves as Marxists but who in reality basically knew nothing about Marxism. They were pseudo-Marxists who raised the red banner to oppose the red banner and who played tricks to hoodwink people. The thunder of the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly smashed their pipe dream of restoring capitalism. These renegades, secret agents and Kuomintang anti-communist elements were finally sent to the court of history for trial and swept into the garbage heap of history.

The struggle is continuing and the revolution developing. We must hold still higher the banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in revolutionary criticism and pursue the tottering foe with power and to spare. We must strip bare the masks of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers and thoroughly criticize the bourgeois reactionary viewpoints of all schools spread by them in various spheres of the superstructure and forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

* * *

PLA CADRES

PLA Cadres Integrate Study with Practice

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

cadres of the chinese people's liberation army at all levels have made great achievements in carrying out chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism". they have seriously studied works by marx, lenin and chairman mao and the historical experience of the party and the army in close connection with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. as a result, they are advancing vigorously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line at the head of the men under their command.

advocated and led by vice-chairman lin, the great mass movement in the p.l.a. for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has effectively enhanced the revolutionization and militancy of the armed forces. it has gained powerful impetus especially since the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party.

recalling their own experience in following chairman mao in several decades of fighting and in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the p.l.a. cadres said: "to ensure success in our work, we must have a correct political line. and in order to carry out the correct line, we must be good at learning and constantly raise our political consciousness. we must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice and persist in study, if we want to follow chairman mao closely in continuing the revolution."

in the light of the excellent situation prevailing in the revolutionary struggles both at home and abroad, the leading p.l.a. cadres have conscientiously studied the great theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought concerning the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. they have also studied the basic line for the entire historical period of socialism formulated by chairman mao. this has greatly increased their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

in discussing their practice in the cultural revolution, many leading cadres of the p.l.a. units in peking, nanking and other places studied the thesis contained in the "manifesto of the communist party" that the communists should "never cease, for a single instant, to instil into the working class the clearest possible recognition of the -3- hostile antagonism between bourgeoisie and proletariat" and chairman mao's teaching that classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist throughout the historical period of socialism. they sharply criticized the fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle" preached by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and pointed out: more than a hundred years ago, marx and engels taught the workers never for a single instant to forget class struggle. today, under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, chairman mao teaches us "never forget class struggle". we must firmly keep in our minds these instructions of the great teachers of the proletariat and lead our units in constantly performing new meritorious services for the people in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

leading cadres of the navy, the air force, the units on the fukien front and many other units in kwangchow, kunming and sinkiang guarding china's frontiers, through study and criticism, have become still more conscious in carrying out chairman mao's great teachings "heighten vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they lead their forces in keeping to their fighting posts with high vigilance and in strengthening preparedness against war ideologically, organizationally and materially. they said: "we should never for an instant forget that the aggressive nature of imperialism will never change. we will always remain vigilant and stand ready with our guns for the defence of the great socialist motherland and in support of the revolutionary struggle of the world's people."

in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the leading cadres of various p.l.a. units have sharply criticized idealist aprioriism, upheld the materialist theory of reflection, and combined reading with investigation and the summing up of experience so as to constantly raise their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

after studying "on practice", "where do correct ideas come from?" and other brilliant works by chairman mao, the p.l.a. cadres engaged in the work of "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support the broad masses of the left, support industry, support agriculture, military control and political and military training) in anhsin county, hopei province, came to understand that to uphold the materialist theory of reflection and oppose idealist aprioriism, it was necessary to conscientiously make investigations and study in the course of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and integrate theory with the local conditions. together with members of the county revolutionary committee, they surveyed the terrain of the county and the courses of its rivers, and consulted the local poor and lower-middle peasants on how to build water control projects and increase grain output. thanks to the hard work of the cadres and the people, this county, long deficient in grain, in 1970 had a surplus for the first time.

through painstaking study and practice, many leading cadres have become even more keenly aware that correct ideas come from practice in the three great revolutionary movements and that the masses are their best teachers. to persist in the materialist theory of knowledge, they must adhere to the mass line, "from the masses, to the masses". a change in world outlook is something fundamental. through their study and practice the leading cadres in various p.l.a. units have deeply understood that the struggle between the two lines, in the last analysis, is a struggle between the two world outlooks. many cadres of the p.l.a. tsinan, chengtu and lanchow units have repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "guard against arrogance" and firmly kept in mind the concept "the masses are the real heroes". therefore, they constantly go to the masses and modestly learn from them. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way together with the masses and the local cadres, and constantly ask for their criticism and opinions.

MODEL COMMUNIST

Party Member Wang Chung-hsiao Looks Upon Interests of Revolution as His Very Life

(NCNA-English Sian, Aug. 11, 1971)

taotsun production brigade, on the loess highland and historically water-deficient, now has practically all its dry land irrigated and for the first time in its history planted rice. talking about this change, the poor and lower-middle peasants could not help telling how deputy team leader wang chung-hsiao led them in building irrigation ditches, sinking wells and digging ponds.

wang chung-hsiao is deputy leader of the no. 3 production team of taotsun brigade, tichang people's commune, shensi province. he has been in the van of the drive to build irrigation works from the time of the agricultural co-op to the people's commune.

the brigade launched a mass movement to learn from tachai in the winter of 1969. wang chung-hsiao suggested that rice be planted to increase grain output as a new contribution to the revolution. his motion was backed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the brigade party branch. after discussion, a well-digging team was jointly formed by the brigade's four teams with wang chung-hsiao as its leader.

the team started the battle at once. the members worked for a whole winter in all weather and found underground water at a depth of 80 metres.

such depth made tube-laying very difficult and the lack of special equipment added to the difficulty. they had to put the tubes in place by manipulating steel cables fastened to the lowest tube. with every tube down, the weight increased. as the fifty-third tube went down, the weight came to about 12.5 tons. the 40 men could hardly give a firm tug but were drawn sliding forward. at this moment, the tubes leaned to one side. if they were not put to rights, they would break the wall of the well and damage all the work done. with might and main wang chung-hsiao pulled the cable at the well-mouth which was the most dangerous position and encouraged the others to "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." suddenly his right foot got under the cable and he was unable to pull it out. bearing the pain, he did not utter a sound, for he knew that if he let out a groan, it would divert his comrades' attention and thus all the class brothers would be dragged down the 80-[illegible]-deep well. "hold on to the last. perseverance means victory," he told himself, reminding himself of chairman mao's teaching that a communist should look upon the interests of the revolution as his very life. he pulled at the cable with great tenacity and determination.

his perseverance gained time for his comrades who soon put the tubes in place and sank them to the bottom of the well in safety. but wang chung-hsiao's leg was sawed apart by the cable. unbearable pain caused him to lose consciousness.

he was rushed to hospital by ambulance. when he came to and remembered that several other commune members were also injured, he said to the doctor, pointing to the men

in the other stretchers, "leave me alone. my injury is not serious." examining him, the doctor found him unconscious. cold sweat soaked the pillow and his cotton-padded jacket. his injury was the worst. his revolutionary spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self deeply impressed the medical workers.

owing to his over-bleeding and weakness, operation could not be performed immediately. when wang chung-hsiao heard this he was upset and said to the doctor: "comrade, i haven't finished the work the party assigned me. how can i lie here for long?" in order to return to work earlier, he repeatedly asked for amputation. it was done the third day after he entered the hospital.

his complicated case brought much difficulty to the surgeons. after four hours the operation was still unfinished. the pain-killer injected lost effect. the surgeon in charge was going to give him another injection when wang chung-hsiao stopped him and said with a smile, knowing that it would prolong the operation, "no more injection. i can stand it." the medical workers were moved by his fearless revolutionary spirit. one said: "i have worked in the hospital for more than a dozen years and i have never seen such a steel-willed man."

wang chung-hsiao could not lie still when he heard that the pump well they drilled worked well. wishing to leave the hospital before the rice-transplanting season, he began to practise walking by crutches behind the back of the nurses. at first he felt rather dizzy. two steps took him ten minutes. he encouraged himself by reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." he did this every day.

he finally got permission to leave the hospital but was ordered not to take part in physical labour for the time being. but he did not rest for a single day. commune members urged him to rest. he said: "growing rice is a big matter. i can't keep out of this." unable to go down the wet paddy field, he helped deliver seedlings. when the rice was earing, he led the members in irrigation and drainage and killing insect pests.

they reaped 6.75 tons of rice a hectare that autumn. the success encouraged the masses of the brigade. but wang chung-hsiao had something bigger in mind -- to dig a pond to store rain water so as to expand the rice acreage and raise fish. he called on many veteran poor peasants and water conservancy technicians and got himself familiar with the directions in which the rain water flowed. then wang chung-hsiao put forward a proposal to dig a pond. this immediately won the support of the masses.

work started in the winter of 1970. the soil was frozen two feet deep. it was very hard to dig. twenty men worked for a long time without making much progress. in the face of difficulty, wang chung-hsiao called the men together, saying "we must have the will of 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains' in doing the work. let's see what chairman mao told us in his article 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains'." chairman mao's teaching enhanced their fighting will and confidence in success. they summed up their experience in coping with the frozen soil and began to make big progress.

intense work caused much pain in wang chung-hsiao's leg. people asked him to take a rest. but he said: "we must race against time. how can i rest?" when they reminded him of the doctor's order, he said smilingly: "getting the wound healed is exactly for the purpose of serving socialism." he often stayed up the whole night because of the pain. even so he would go to work at dawn with the commune members. in such spirit they worked a whole winter and did about 10,000 cubic metres of earth work and completed the pond that irrigates about 3.4 hectares of rice field.

WATER POLLUTION

East China Cotton Mill Makes New Achievement in Preventing Water Pollution

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 11, 1971)

the general cotton mill of anhwei province in east china has succeeded in turning its waste liquids into clean water and fertilizer through biochemical treatment.

the filthy waste from the mill's printing and dyeing shops contains large amounts of soda and poisonous substances harmful to agriculture, fishery and people's health. an aerobic micro-organism which exhales carbon dioxide is used to neutralize the soda and oxidize and dissociate the poison.

after treatment, the waste liquids become clean, colourless water in which fish and shrimps are able to live and which can be used again in the workshops. the sediment which settles down in the process is used as fertilizer. it has helped a nearby production brigade increase its rice yield.

many kinds of dyestuffs are recovered from the waste liquids before such treatment.

this method of treating waste liquids from printing and dyeing mills is a creation of china. in some capitalist countries industrial waste liquids are simply discharged into rivers and farmland without any treatment, bringing harm to the health of people. this has become a knotty social problem in the united states.

the success of the east china cotton mill fully shows the chinese government's concern for the working people and the superiority of the socialist system. the poor and lower-middle peasants living near the mill say: "the mill has turned harmful waste liquids into useful fertilizer. this is a support to agriculture. it is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the success is due to the workers' living study and application of chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction".

first of all, it involves the question of "for whom?". before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois technical authorities of the mill regarded treating waste liquids as an "extra burden." though they made some experiments perfunctorily, they could not possibly succeed because they were not devoted to the interests of the people.

the mill's revolutionary committee set up during the cultural revolution organized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle". the workers relentlessly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "stress city and neglect countryside" and emphasized that they must solve the problem for the revolution and the people. so the work proceeded very fast.

the cultivation of aerobic micro-organisms was the key to success. in line with chairman mao's teaching "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world", the workers conducted experiments day and night. the organisms did not grow at first, owing to lack of nutrition. the problem was solved after sewage from the mill's living quarters was led in.

the workers made many experiments on the vane which constantly stirs the liquids so as to supply the organisms with oxygen. according to foreign stereotypes, oxygenation should be proportionate to the consumption of power. but, in line with chairman mao's teaching "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace", the workers pooled their wisdom and succeeded in doubling oxygenation and at the same time reducing the consumption of power by 25 per cent. throughout the work they combined soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a scientific approach. they made 520 experiments and compared 38 kinds of vanes with the support of printing and dyeing mills in other localities. they finally produced a vane up to the advanced world level.

this fully shows that the chinese workers who are armed with mao tsetung thought have inexhaustible wisdom. the successful production of the vane has opened up a broad vista for the re-treating of industrial waste liquids in china.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

South China People's Commune Cuts Irrigation Tunnel Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 12, 1971)

a people's commune located in a hilly area of eastern kwangtung province, south china, has cut a one-kilometre-long tunnel through a rocky hill to lead in water for irrigation. this success was achieved by relying on collective strength and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the project brings 1,200 hectares of farmland under irrigation and creates favourable conditions for turning large tracts of waste land into rich fields.

the tunnel, 1,156 metres long, 1.8 metres high and 1.2 metres wide, was a very difficult project. but the local people completed it in just fourteen months.

the area covered by the lienyao people's commune used to be in want of water. a number of ponds and small reservoirs were built after liberation. but still half of its paddy fields

suffered from shortage of water. now five kilometres away in a neighbouring commune there is a reservoir with a storage capacity of over ten million cubic metres, which the lienyao commune had helped build. but it failed to benefit the lienyao commune's land, because its water was blocked off by difficult terrain.

chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964. this greatly inspired the members of the lienyao commune. taking as their example the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, pace-setter in china's agriculture, the commune members were determined to excavate a tunnel through a rocky hill to lead in water from the reservoir. but this plan was sabotaged under the influence of such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "let specialists take charge of water conservancy" spread by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the local capitalist roaders did not believe the masses could build the project. they stifled the enthusiasm of the masses in socialist construction.

the commune members, tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, suggested in the winter of 1969 to the commune party committee that a tunnel be cut to lead in water to irrigate their dry land. the party committee paid prompt attention to this suggestion. the party secretary led members of the committee to carry out surveys and asked for the opinions of the poor and lower-middle peasants. they finally worked out a blueprint for the project.

the project began in early winter of 1970 under the leadership of the commune party committee.

eighty per cent of the section through which the tunnel was to pass consisted of rock. the geological structure in these parts was very complicated. so the project presented a host of difficulties and hazards. but all these were surmounted by the people armed with mao tsetung thought, who pooled their wisdom and strength.

the builders felt that air became more and more rarefied in the tunnel as they went on. ventilation was getting worse and it became increasingly difficult to discharge the explosive smoke out of the tunnel. following chairman mao's great teaching "the masses are the real heroes", the commune party committee overcame the difficulties by relying on the masses and giving full play to their initiative. the commune members improvised a kind of ventilation pipes with local material. using a blower to send air into the tunnel through the improvised pipes, they improved ventilation and drove the smoke out.

a major cave-in took place in the spring of 1971 when the tunnel reached a point 400 metres from the projected outlet. a section more than a dozen metres long was filled with debris and spring water kept seeping into the tunnel.

what should be done to keep the project going and complete it in time that very spring? the builders put their heads together and worked out simple but effective ways to stop the cave-in. the project was resumed shortly.

when the tunnel led in water from the reservoir to irrigate their dry land, the commune members cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

INDUSTRY

Northeast China Factory Trains Technicians from Among Workers

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 12, 1971)

acting on chairman mao's teaching "take the road of the shangnai machine tools plant in training technicians from among the workers", the no. five workshop of the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant in northeast china's liaoning province has run a technical course and trained a first group of 20 technicians from among its veteran workers.

the first group of trainees were 35 years old in average and had some 18 years of experience as machine workers. the experimental three-year course was started in 1969. the subjects were closely connected with the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they included politics, mathematics, mechanics, machine tool designing and machine building technology. among the 20 trainees, ten are now able to design whole machines in coordination with technicians. the rest can design machine parts or units independently. together with technicians, the trainees have carried out scientific experiments in 15 items over the past two years, and designed 51 machine tools. twenty-one of which were entirely new designs. eleven reached advanced levels in technology, structure, precision and efficiency.

in line with chairman mao's teachings on combining theory with practice, the training course closely integrated teaching with production and scientific research. in designing, the first problem the trainees met with was that they could not make drawings. by dismantling machines which the trainees were very familiar with, the teachers helped them make comparison of the machines and the blue prints so as to enable them to make drawings for their designs. through repeated practice, the students learned to make complicated blue prints in a matter of one year.

in studying theory, the trainees had specific problems of production in mind and used what they learned in class to solve problems in production. for instance, the structure of a machine tool made in the workshop was still complicated and had too many accessories though it had been improved several times. the trainees, in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, successfully applied the theory on machine tool designing to simplify its structure. the number of cutting accessories alone was reduced by 45 per cent.

since the course was run in the workshop in close connection with production, it was able to accelerate the training of worker-technicians. an assembler with six years of schooling and 20 years of experience in machine assembling could not do computing for designing when he started to work. but because he had accumulated rich practical experience in the 20 years, he could design machine parts and units independently after one year of training. he now designs products and devises technological process in cooperation of other technicians.

the workshop technical course has promoted production and helped revolutionize designing. thanks to the efforts of the worker-technicians to put proletarian politics in command and apply theory to practice and their spirit of daring to break new path, the factory has turned out a spate

of new products and introduced new working processes. in making design for a major state project which was in urgent need, the workers, trainees and designers made joint efforts in experiments and worked out a new technological process. it replaces lathe cutting with milling and thus solved a long-standing problem in crank shaft turning process. the new machine tool in chinese style is a contribution to the state.

GRANARIES

China's Rural Areas Build Many Granaries

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1971)

many granaries have been set up self-reliantly in china's rural areas by the people's communes, production brigades and state departments in charge of grain storage. this is an effort to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the granaries, dome-shaped and built of locally available material, were set up to store the large amounts of surplus grain after successive good years. they are economical of funds and construction material, thus opening up a road to building granaries with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

this type of granary was devised by the poor and lower-middle peasants in mingshui county of northeast china's heilungkiang province during the great proletarian cultural revolution. constructed mainly with a mixture of hay and clay, it is easy to build and its cost just one-fifth that of the house-shaped granary. the people praise it for proof against fire, wind, earthquake, insects and rodents.

the central government department concerned held an on-the-spot meeting in the summer of 1969 to sum up and popularize the experience in building the dome-shaped granary. large numbers of such granaries have been set up in 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. in some places, nearly all production brigades have such granaries to store their collective grain.

total capacity of the dome-shaped granaries built in the northeast china province of liaoning over the past year is equal to that of the granaries built with state investments for the last 20 years. the dome-shaped gramaries set up in the peking area account for 70 per cent of the total capacity of existing state-owned granaries there.

efforts have been made in many places to improve the construction of the dome-shaped granary to suit the local conditions. a unit in the peking area has made improvements to meet the needs of mechanized storage.

efforts are continued in many parts of the country to improve the quality of such granaries.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 11, 1971)

_____, the albanian agricultural delegation led by pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture, visited "model pig-tender" yeh hung-hai of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army and tsunhua county in hopei province in the past three days in the company of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry. the delegation was given a warm welcome by p.l.a. commanders and fighters, workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

the delegation left for northeast china by air this morning.

when the distinguished guests arrived on the 8th at the armoured force unit to which comrade yeh hung-hai belongs, they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the armoured force under the p.l.a. peking units ni kuan and li ying-ming, who had come specially from peking, and yeh hung-hai as well as commanders and fighters of the unit. the distinguished guests visited the exhibition on the good deeds of the "model pig-tender" and the pigfarm. yeh hung-hai told them how to prepare the "zhongqu" yeast for fermented pig-feed and gave them a demonstration. the guests had a try with interest.

when the distinguished albanian guests arrived in tsunhua county on the afternoon of the 8, they were warmly received by wang kuo-fan, secretary of the tsunhua county committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the county revolutionary committee; and ma li, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, hsu chia-hsin, second secretary of the c.p.c. tangshan administrative regional committee and vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and shen kuang-hou, commander of the tangshan sub-command of the p.l.a., who had come specially from shihchiachuang and tangshan. beating drums and cymbals and waving bouquets and colourful scarfs, several thousand revolutionary people cheered in unison: "enver -- mao tsetung exclamation" "mao tsetung -- enver exclamation"

the hopei provincial party committee and revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms that evening.

during their stay in tsunhua county, members of the delegation visited the hsipu and shashihyu production brigades and some county-run small factories in groups. in the two brigades, the albanian comrades-in-arms were shown round the exhibition halls on the history of the villages, pigsties and experimental farm plots and they inspected standing crops. they acquainted themselves with details of the local work in pig-raising, treatment and application of organic fertilizer, water and

soil conservation on hilly land and breeding of good strains of seeds.

the distinguished guests also visited the exhibition of tsunhua county on industrial production by county-run factories and commune-run ones and went to an iron and steel mill, a tractor repair factory and a machinery and motor making factory. there they got detailed information about the production of farm machinery and implements. they also held discussions with cadres at the county, commune, brigade and team levels and commune members.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Comrade Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Delegation of Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1971)

comrade keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met the delegation of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium led by comrade bernard lefebvre and gave a banquet in its honour. the host had a cordial and friendly conversation with the comrades of the delegation.

attending the meeting and the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned jen yun-chung, tang ming-chao and chao hsueh-li.

the delegation arrived here on august 10. /

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

the three-member delegation of the society for anglo-chinese understanding led by mr. hermann derek bryan, chairman of the society, left here by plane today after concluding its visit in peking. the delegation will tour southern china before returning home.

the delegation had already visited tachai, yenan and sian.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Give Farewell Reception in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 11, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, and madame ne win gave a farewell reception here this evening.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, attended the banquet together with leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, jen ssu-chung, chen yu, wang shou-tao, yang mei-sheng, huang jung-hai, lin li-ming, liang hsiu-chen, chang ching-yao, chiao lin-yi and liu kuei-lan and comrades hsu chien, meng wen-hung, chou hung-yang and liu chien.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned who accompanied the distinguished burmese guests to kwangchow lin chia-mei, wang hai-jung and liu chun, and chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and comrade ma lan-sen.

members of chairman and madame ne win's entourage, burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife, and lieutenant colonel thet wei, military attache of the burmese embassy in peking, were present.

yesterday evening chairman and madame ne win and the other distinguished burmese guests saw a performance of revolutionary songs and dances by chinese revolutionary art workers. they were accompained by chinese premier chou en-lai, liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, ting sheng, commander of the p.l.a. kwangtung units, and others. ambassador u thein maung and his wife, and military attache thet wei also attended.

in the past two days madame ne win and other burmese guests went to visit an artistic ceramics workshop and a silk mill in fosnan near kwangchow and see surgical operations done with anaesthetization by acupuncture at the no. 2 hospital attached to the chungshan medical college. they went in the company of leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees chen yu, liang hsiu-chen and liu kuei-lan and comrade lin chia-mei respectively.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 12, 1971)

ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council and prime minister of the government of the union of burma, madame ne win and their entourage left here for home by special plane this morning after concluding their friendly visit to china.

the national flags of china and burma fluttered over kwangchow airport today.

present at the airport to see the distinguished burmese guests off were:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council;

liu hsing-yuan, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; ting sheng, commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; jen ssu-chung, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; chen yu and wang shou-tao, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yang mei-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; huang jung-hai, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary coomittee; chang ching-yao, commander of the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command; chiao lin-yi and liu kuei-tan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and comrades hsu chien, meng wen-hung, chou hung-yang and liu chien; and

leading members of the departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang hai-jung and liu chun, chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuang and comrade ma lan-sen.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife, and lt. col. thet wei, military attache of the burmese embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Pass by Chinese Border City Tantung

(NCNA-English Tantung, Aug. 11, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, came to china and arrived at the chinese border city of tantung by special train this afternoon after concluding a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

other distinguished cambodian guests on board the same train were: sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, chan youran, chea san and keat chhon, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame pomme peang, mother of samdech sihanouk's wife princess monique; madame kou roun;

children of samdech sihanouk prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom roeungsy, prince norodom sihamoni and prince norodom narindrapong; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, and madame sisowath methavi; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government, and madame van piny; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim knoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and madame ang kim knoan; krin lean, under-secretary of state in charge of the cabinet of the prime minister; neng pich, under-secretary of state for military equipment and armament; madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state; and others.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; general ouong sam ol and madame ouong sam ol, and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government; in sokan, deputy representative of the national united front in france; and penn nhach, secretary general of the cambodian ministry of foreign affairs came specially to tantung from peking to meet samdech and madame sihanouk.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and comrade wang chen came specially to tantung from peking to meet samdech and madame sihanouk.

li po-chiu, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, came to tantung from shenyang to meet the distinguished cambodian guests.

several thousand revolutionary people of the city warmly and ceremoniously welcomed samdech and madame sihanouk at the railway station. they hailed the success of samdech sihanouk's visit to the d.p.r.k., warmly congratulated the great victories won by the peoples of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and expressed firm support to them in carrying this war through to the end.

bedecked with red flags, the station today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples. large streamers on the station buildings carried these slogans: "a warm welcome to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the three indochinese countries are sure to win exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and cambodia exclamation"

around six p.m., the special train pulled in amid the beating of drums and cymbals and an outburst of cheers. as samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests alighted from the train, prime minister and madame penn nouth and han nien-lung, li po-chiu and leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed here wang shu-nien, jen kuo-tung, chen hai-lin and others went forward and shook hands cordially with them in welcome.

the welcoming crowds waved the national flags of china and cambodia and bouquets and cheered: "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

as samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth and the other distinguished cambodian guests walked past. samdech and madame sihanouk and prime minister and madame penn nouth clapped and waved back in acknowledgement.

after a brief rest at the station, samdech and madame sihanouk left here by special train in the company of prime minister and madame penn nouth and nan nien-tung and li pe-chiu. chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling who had gone specially to pyongyang from peking to welcome samdech and madame sihanouk left here by the same train.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and His Wife Leave Pyongyang for China After State Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 11, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife left here for china this afternoon by a special train, bringing with them the militant friendship of the korean people for the cambodian people, after concluding a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

comrade kim il sung, head of state and premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., and his wife warmly sent them off at the railway station.

leaving pyongyang together with samdech norodom sihanouk were: sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; chan youran, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of secular education and youth of the royal government of national union of cambodia; chea san, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of justice and judicial reforms of the royal government of national union of cambodia; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; princess norodom ketakanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame pemme peang, mother of samdech norodom sihanouk's wife princess monique; madame kou roun; sons and daughter of samdech sihanouk prince norodom yuvanath, princess norodom reangsey, prince norodom sihamoni and prince norodom norindrapong; prince sisowath metnavi, director of the office of the head of state, and his wife; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khean, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife; krin lean, under-secretary of state in charge of the cabinet of the prime minister; and heng bich, under-secretary of state of the ministry of

military equipment and armament; and madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of samdech head of state; and others.

present also at the railway station were kim il, first vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., and his wife; general o jin u, chief of general staff of the korean people's army; so chol, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; yang hyong sop, secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the central committee of the north korean democratic party; ho dam, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; ministers of the cabinet; responsible members of social organizations; generals of the people's army; and responsible members of the science, education, culture, art and press circles.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and the diplomatic envoys of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, etc. to korea were also present at the station.

pak sung chul, second vice-premier of the cabinet, and his wife; kim un hwan, korean ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia, and his wife; and li in chun, director of the bureau of the protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs, accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife to the korean border.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia, and comrade yang ling, who came here from peking specially to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, also left on the same train. today, the square of the pyongyang railway station was festively decorated and enveloped in a warm atmosphere of militant unity and friendship between the korean and cambodian peoples.

at the centre of the square were a huge portrait of premier kim il sung and a huge portrait of samdech norodom sihanouk flanked by streamers inscribed with the words: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia exclamation"

other streamers at the square were inscribed with slogans in korean and cambodian: "active support to and solidarity with the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the invincible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of korea and cambodia exclamation" "long live the great anti-imperialist, anti-u.s. common struggle of the revolutionary people of korea, cambodia, china, viet nam, laos and other asian countries exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism and the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh puppet clique exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique exclamation"

holding national flags of korea and cambodia, flowers and colourful baloons, tens of thousands of pyongyang citizens from all walks of life in their festive attire bid farewell to the cambodian guests. and bands played national music.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the square and it was started by the playing of the national anthems of korea and cambodia and 21 gun salute. then samdech

norodom sihanouk and his wife, accompanied by premier kim il sung and his wife, reviewed a guard of honour consisting of the three services and went round the square to meet the masses. the whole square echoed with music and cheers of "manse (hurrah)". all this fully demonstrated the korean people's resolute support to and militant solidarity with the cambodian people struggling against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

after the ceremony, premier kim il sung and his wife accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife as well as other distinguished cambodian guests to the platform of the station. premier kim il sung and samdech sihanouk shook hands firmly and embraced each other, bidding farewell. as the special train slowly moved off amidst the cheerful music, samdech sihanouk and his wife kept waving to premier kim il sung and his wife and the crowd for their enthusiastic farewell.

Khieu Samphan Sends Message of Thanks to Comrade Lin Piao

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

khieu samphan, deputy prime minister and minister of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia, commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces (c.p.n.l.a.f.), sent a message on july 1 to comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, thanking comrade lin piao for the congratulations on his appointment as commander-in-chief of the c.p.n.l.a.f. full text of the message reads:

his excellency lin piao
minister of national defence of the people's republic of china

peking

your excellency,

i was particularly touched by the congratulations that you kindly extended to me on the occasion of my appointment to the post of commander-in-chief of the c.p.n.l.a.f. i beg you to accept my hearty thanks.

allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express in the name of the c.p.n.l.a.f. and in my own name our heartfelt gratitude for the aid and support accorded to our just struggle against the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys by the great chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china. the firm attitude of the 700 million chinese constitute a precious and inestimable encouragement to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the world including the cambodian people.

in the past year and more, our people and our c.p.n.l.a.f. have, side by side with our fighting brothers of viet nam and laos, dealt severe blows at u.s. imperialism, its lackeys and the traitorous clique of phnompenh. following with determination the firm political line of struggling uncompromisingly against the yankee imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, our people and our c.p.n.l.a.f. are determined to go ahead at all costs until total victory over the enemy, that is to say, until the complete liberation

of our motherland and the complete annihilation of the traitors' forces, tool of aggression of u.s. imperialism. we are aware that in this way we are fulfilling not only our sacred duty at home, but also our just international duty to all our brothers- and comrades-in-arms of the world against u.s. imperialism, chieftain of world reaction.

your excellency, please accept the assurances of my high consideration.

khieu samphan
deputy prime minister,
minister of national defence
of the royal government of
national union of cambodia,
commander-in-chief of the
cambodian people's national
liberation armed forces

liberated zone, july 1, 1971

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Delegation for Telecommunications Cooperation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 11, 1971)

the chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications with chung fu-hsiang as its leader and li chao-chi as its deputy leader arrived here this morning by plane for a friendly visit to chile.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were jaime schatz, superintendent of electric and tele-communication services of the chilean ministry of the interior, and other officials.

also present were lin ping, chinese ambassador to chile, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

francisco macias nguema, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, received on august 9 chinese ambassador chen tan and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from santa isabel.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Acting Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Expresses Opposition to "Two Chinas" Plot in UN

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Aug. 12, 1971)

kuwaiti acting under-secretary for foreign affairs essa al-hamad said recently: "kuwait would reject in the united nations the 'two chinas', 'one china, one taiwan' or any similar policy," according to a report from the kuwaiti capital.

hamad pointed out that kuwait "differs with the united states" on this question. he reaffirmed that kuwait would ask for the expulsion of the "representative" of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations while fully backing the restoration to the people's republic of china of her lawful seats in the united nations. hamad said that as announced earlier, kuwait would stick to her decision to support the expulsion of the "representative" of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

members of the chinese men's basketball team led by po ping returned here by air today after concluding their friendly visits to cuba and mali.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other departments li ching-chuan, chen ten-ho, ho yang, tsou po-hsien and wei chun-lin, and chinese men and women basketball players.

also present were yaya diarra, charge d'affaires ad interim of the malian embassy in peking, and felix capote andreu, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking.

the other members of the team are expected to return here soon.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 11, 1971)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, arrived here from peking by train this afternoon on a friendly visit in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister li yao-wen.

today, the tientsin railway station was decorated with red flags. the streamer spanning the front entrance read: "a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms exclamation" the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted by hsieh hsueh-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal party committee and revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed here chang fu-neng, wang yi, wang man-tien, wang yuan-po and li jung-kuei, as well as several thousand revolutionary people. the welcoming crowds waved the national flags of china and korea, bouquets and garlands, beat drums and cymbals and shouted slogans to express heartfelt greetings to the korean comrades-in-arms.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee this evening gave a banquet to warmly welcome the distinguished guests. chairman hsieh hsueh-kung and vice-premier chong jun taek spoke at the banquet. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms time and again proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean peoples, and to the health of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

present at the banquet was tsao ke-chiang, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, who is accompanying the korean delegation here. ma jang ok, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking, who are touring with the delegation, were also present.

Chinese Visiting Group to Korea Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

the 15-member visiting group to korea led by li chin-wen returned to by air yesterday afternoon after concluding its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

during its stay in korea, the chinese group visited with great respect mangyongdae, home village of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung. comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k., cordially met all the comrades of the group. the group visited factories, schools, farms and army units and was given warm welcome and cordial hospitality by the korean people and commanders and fighters of the korean people's army.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Visits Peking Printing and Dyeing Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading visited the peking printing and dyeing mill this morning in the company of chen wei-chi, chinese vice-minister of the light industry.

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, went with the delegation.

filled with feelings of proletarian internationalism, workers of the printing and dyeing mill gatnered in front of the mill today, waving national flags of china and korea and bouquets and coloured scarves and beating drums and gongs to warmly greet the arrival of the korean comrades-in-arms.

accompanied by li yi-ming and wang tung-chiu, leading members of the mill's communist party committee and revolutionary committee, the korean comrades visited all the production workshops of the mill.

vice-premier chong jun taek praised the achievements made by the workers in grasping revolution and promoting production. he said: we take as our own the achievements you have made under the guidance of the principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" laid down by your great leader comrade mao tsetung. we sincerely wish you still greater successes in the struggle to carry out chairman mao's teachings.

the workers were encouraged by the visit of the korean comrades-in-arms. they pledged to carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and strive for still greater successes in revolution and production.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Leading Member of Public Health Ministry Chou Fa-yen Meet Vietnamese Group to Investigate Work for Protection of Mothers and Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1971)

Li Hsien-nien, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, and Chou Fa-yen, a leading member of the ministry of public health, today met Tran Thanh Quang, leader of the group and vice-chairman of the Vietnamese commission for protection of mothers and children, and members of the group Le Cuong, deputy director of the Hanoi public health bureau; Tran Thi Vinh, deputy head of the welfare department of the Viet Nam women's union; Pham Vu Toan, head, and Nguyen Thi Thanh, deputy head, of a section under the Vietnamese commission for protection of mothers and children; and interpreter Pham Ngoc Nien. Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present were Nguyen Tien, charge d'affaires a.i., and Tan Phong, first secretary, of the D.R.V.N. embassy in Peking.

Also present were leading members of the Chinese departments concerned Lu Wei-chao, Ma Ching-feng and Lin Chien.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

Peruvian friends Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Torre and Mr. and Mrs. Luis Gordillo arrived here by air today at the invitation of the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

They were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations Wang Hsiao-yi, Wu Hsiao-ta, Hu Hung-fan, Liu Fu-ping and others.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Experts' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

an experts' delegation of the romanian ministry of agriculture, food industry, forestry and water conservation led by vice-minister gheorghe moldovan arrived here by air this afternoon on a study tour of china.

meeting the delegation at the airport were yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of the other departments concerned li lien-ching, chang yun-chih, li tzu-liang and li yung-kai.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking was present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somalia Foreign Secretary Arteh Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Somali Government Delegation Led by Him

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

omar arteh ghalib, somali secretary of state for foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the government delegation of the somali democratic republic he is leading.

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, attended.

the banquet was held at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of china and somalia hung side by side in the banquet hall which was permeated with a warm friendly atmosphere. foreign secretary arteh and vice-premier li hsien-nien proposed toasts to the continuous victories in the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism and to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and somalia.

attending the banquet were ly on, under-secretary of state of the office of the prime minister, and nak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ma wen-po, chen yung-kang, chen mu-hua, chen mao, wang an-chu, tu yu-yun, cheng yi-shan, li liang-han, hsieh hua, li shu-jung, mao hung-hsiang,

chang tzu-li, wang meng, chen shu-huai, chen pin, chu chun-ho, yu wei-hsin, wang yu-ching, chang cheng-teh, chang tzu-liang, hao liang, ho ying, chao chun-cheng, and chou chiu-yeh, and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the banquet.

also attending were mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the somali embassy in peking.

Somali Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1971)

the government delegation of the somali democratic republic led by omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs, left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was accorded a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and several thousand revolutionary people.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and somalia. accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, foreign secretary arteh and the other distinguished somali guests went round to bid farewell to the crowds. young men and women and children sang and danced amid the beating of drums and gongs to see the distinguished guests off. the crowds waved bouquets and coloured scarves and shouted: "salute the somali people exclamation" "we firmly support the somali people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the airport was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and somali people.

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also present at the airport to see the distinguished somali guests off were:

leading members of the chinese departments concerned chen mu-hua, wang an-chu, li shu-jung, chen shu-huai, ho ying, han hsu, chao chun-cheng, cheng fei, chou chiu-yeh and wang hsiao-yu, and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai;

ly on, under-secretary of state of the office of the prime minister, and hak seang layny, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking; and

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the somali embassy in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. to UAR Gives Reception for Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 10, 1971)

yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the united arab republic, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team.

about three hundred guests attended the reception including adviser to the u.a.r. president on scientific affairs salah hawaeb, under-secretary of state of the ministry of culture hassan abdel moneim kaamel, under-secretaries of state of the ministry of youth el wafidy and gamal nazim, under-secretary of state of the ministry of economy and foreign trade mohammed salam and u.a.r. official spokesman tahsin bashir.

president of the u.a.r. table tennis federation tawhid helal, u.a.r. table tennis players, responsible members and friends of u.a.r. sports and other circles attended the reception.

also present at the reception were diplomatic envoys from a number of countries to the u.a.r. and representatives of palestinian, arab and african liberation movements in cairo.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Gathering between Chinese and Other Diplomats in Cairo on Occasion of Chinese Table Tennis Team's Visit to UAR

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 11, 1971)

a gathering was held here this evening between the diplomats of the chinese embassy and the embassies of a number of friendly countries in cairo on the occasion of the visit of the chinese table tennis team to the u.a.r.

the gathering was sponsored by yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

present at the gathering were the ambassadors and other diplomats of the people's republic of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia, the socialist republic of romania and the republic of cuba.

kuo lien-kang, head of the visiting chinese table tennis team, li fu-jung, coach of the team and all the chinese players were also present.

players of the chinese table tennis team gave performances and played friendly matches with diplomats from some embassies.

the gathering proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and unity.

the documentary film "visit of the chinese party and government delegation to the democratic republic of viet nam" was shown at the gathering.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Holds Friendly Matches in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 11, 1971)

the chinese table tennis team held friendly matches with the u.a.r. counterparts at the gezir sporting club here on the evening of august 9 after a 5-day visit and friendly matches in alexandria.

national flags of the u.a.r. and china were hung side by side in the brightly-lit competition hall. players of the two countries entered the hall in high spirits amid the strains of a march. national anthems of china and the u.a.r. were played before the matches began. the coaches and players of the teams exchanged team pennons and presents. a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the matches.

present on the occasion to watch the matches were: ahmed el wahidi, under-secretary of state in the ministry of youth; ahmed abdel rahman, secretary-general of the cairo governorate; tawhid helal, president of the u.a.r. table tennis federation; mokhtar abdel hamid, president of the cairo table tennis association; and other personages from table tennis circles.

also present were diplomats from albania, korea and viet nam.

yin ten-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the friendliness and high skill of the u.a.r. and chinese players won repeated applause from some 1,000 spectators. at the conclusion of the matches, the players of the two countries warmly shook hands and exchanged congratulations. many young u.a.r. table tennis fans asked the chinese players for autographs. "salute to the heroic arab people" and "long live sino-u.a.r. friendship" were written by the chinese players for u.a.r. friends.

on the evening of august 9, a dinner was given in honour of the chinese table tennis team by yousef el inssari, director of the security office in cairo governorate, in the name of ibrahim bogdady, governor of cairo. at the dinner, yousef el inssari presented on behalf of the governor to the chinese players a pennon bearing the emblem of cairo governorate and a silver key as a token of friendship.

during the chinese team's visit to alexandria, lewa kader mahmoud, director general of regional tourism of alexandria, gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese players in the name of the governor of alexandria, fouad mohiddine. yin ten-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cairo, and pi wu-chen, consul of the chinese consulate general in alexandria, were present.

at the conclusion of the chinese team's visit to alexandria, pi wu-chen, and kuo lien-kuang, leader of the chinese table tennis team, gave a reception in acknowledgement of the friendly feelings shown by the people of alexandria to the chinese team. leea kader mahmoud, director general of regional tourism of alexandria, attended the reception on behalf of the governor of alexandria. among the some 200 guests present were major general abbas awadalla, officer commanding the north region forces of the u.a.r., tewfik galal, director general of the customs administration of the u.a.r., yehia khatis abou nei', president of the alexandria table tennis association; samir beltagi, secretary-general of the u.a.r. table tennis federation; and table tennis players of alexandria.

flower baskets sent by the governor of alexandria and other u.a.r. friends to show best wishes were presented to the chinese team at the reception.

CHINA AND USSR

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking After Visit to Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1971)

chou hua-min, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned here by air today after signing in the soviet union the agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1971 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the union of soviet socialist republics.

present at the airport to greet him were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned li lien-ching and kao lu.

also present were i.i. safronov, charge d'affaires a.i., and koulikov, deputy trade representative, of the u.s.s.r. embassy in peking.

when chou hua-min left moscow, he was seen off at the airport by an chin-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i., and tso pei-chih, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy in moscow.

also present at the airport to see him off were i.t. grishin, head of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

There Are No Two Chinas, There Is Only One China, Says Zambian Paper

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 12, 1971)

Zambia's "Daily Mail" in a recent commentary opposed the scheme of creating "two chinas" in the united nations. the commentary said that in the world "there are no two chinas -- there is only one china".

the commentary said: "taiwan does not deserve a seat either in the united nations or in the u.n. security council. this little island has from time immemorial been a province of china and should be regarded as such."

it pointed out that the u.s. government should admit that the taiwan situation has been its creation and that its puppet in taiwan must be dispensed with.

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CRITICISM OF LIU SHAO-CH'I AND CHOU YANG

Let the Revolutionary Culture of the Proletariat Sweep the World

- A study of Lenin's "The Tasks of the Youth League" and "On Proletarian Culture" and a critique of the theory of "inheriting the whole" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company

by

Chieh Sheng-wen (解胜文) of a certain unit of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 5, 1971)

I

In 1920 when the Soviet people had just routed the joint attack waged by 14 imperialist countries and the reactionary classes at home and had won a decisive victory in their armed defense of the achievements of the October Revolution, the great Lenin made a far-sighted statement: "Our task is not only to defeat the resistance of the capitalists militarily and politically, but also to defeat their most deep-going and most fierce resistance in the ideological sphere." ("Speech Delivered at the All-Russia Work Conference of the Political Education Bureaus under the Provincial and County Departments of National Education") On October 2 of the same year, Lenin made a famous speech, entitled, "The Tasks of the Youth League," at the 3rd All-Russia Congress of the Russian Young Communist League. On October 8, he again wrote a draft of the resolution, entitled, "On Proletarian Culture," for the All-Russia Congress of the Proletarian Cultural Association. These two brilliant articles were revolutionary proclamations declaring the victory of the proletariat over the resistance of the bourgeoisie in the ideological

and cultural spheres. They also were important documents on the development of proletarian culture and the upbringing of communist new men.

In these two articles, Lenin put forth the problem of the correct treatment and handling of cultural legacy as an important subject in the development of proletarian culture, an important aspect of the class struggle in the realm of ideology and an important task in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the protracted revolutionary struggle, the great Lenin had constantly paid close attention to the building of proletarian ideology and culture and shown deep concern for the problem of cultural legacy. In 1913, after studying a great deal of the facts of the history of ideology and culture of mankind, he put forth, in "Critical Remarks on the National Question," the famous precept that each national culture comprised two parts and its legacy also comprised two parts, laying a theoretical foundation for the proletariat in critically inheriting the cultural legacy. In "The Tasks of the Youth League" and "On Proletarian Culture," Lenin refuted the calumny by the bourgeoisie that the communists did away with cultural legacy, explained that the basic attitude of the communists to cultural legacy was to inherit it critically and to transform it in a revolutionary way and that the fundamental purpose of such critical inheritance and revolutionary transformation was "to develop true proletarian culture" and to serve the general struggle and main target of the proletariat for wiping away all phenomena of exploitation of man by man. These brilliant ideas and great practice of Lenin's pointed out the clear and correct orientation for us in correctly approaching and handling the problem of cultural legacy.

Our attitude toward cultural legacy is a major problem of whether we advance with the stream of history or retreat by swimming against the tide of history. Therefore, throughout the past five decades since Lenin clearly pointed out in "The Tasks of the Youth League" and "On Proletarian Culture" the fundamental attitude of correctly treating cultural legacy and the fundamental purpose of correctly handling cultural legacy, the struggle between the two lines on the question of treating cultural legacy has never ceased.

In the new practice of struggle, our great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. In 1940, in his brilliant article, "On New Democracy," he applied Lenin's doctrine about the two cultures in treating the problem of cultural legacy in the prolonged feudal society in China and put forth the important principle of deciding on the adoption or discarding of a thing, that is, distinguishing the very fine popular culture of ancient times from all decadent things of the feudal ruling class of ancient times, and to distinguish the essence of democracy from the dross of feudalism. In 1942, in his brilliant documents, such as "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing" and "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao, raising the problem to the high plane of "for whom?", pointed out concretely that: In treating the legacy of culture and art, we must examine them with a "serious and militant scientific attitude" and in the "critical spirit of historical materialism," put the political

criteria in the first position, give them different historical evaluations and determine our attitude of whether we should critically inherit or discard a thing "only after examining its attitude to the people and whether or not it had any progressive significance historically." In 1954, Chairman Mao also summarized his concept of the correct treatment and handling of the legacy of Chinese and foreign culture thus: "Neither totally reject it nor blindly copy it, but accept it discriminatingly so as to help the progress of China's new culture." ("On Coalition Government")

Chairman Mao has developed the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and concept toward literature and art, leading China's proletarian revolutionary culture to a brisk development. With reference to the historical experience and the practical experience in the struggle between the two lines on the question of cultural legacy, Chairman Mao has formulated for us the directive of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "letting flowers of many kinds blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new," and incisively shown the dialectical relationship between critical inheritance and revolutionized creation. He has pointed out: "Nor do we refuse to utilize the literary and artistic forms of the past, but in our hands these old forms, remolded and infused with new content, also become something revolutionary in the service of the people." "Another task of our study is to study our historical legacy and to summarize it critically by the Marxist method."

Since the founding of China, Chairman Mao has on many occasions initiated and led the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie over the question of historical legacy. In 1951, in his article, "Give Serious Attention to the Discussion of the Film 'The Life of Wu Hsün,'" Chairman Mao criticized the vile conduct of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company in recognizing Wu Hsün, a slave of the feudal and the landlord classes and tolerating the eulogy of him, and pointed out that this was a capitulation to the reactionary ideas of the bourgeoisie. In 1954, in his "Letter Concerning Studies of 'The Dream of the Red Chamber,'" Chairman Mao again reproached the "big shots" like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang for "forming a united front with bourgeois writers on the basis of idealism and becoming willing captives of the bourgeoisie." He also pointed out that the film "Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court" which had been described by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company as patriotic was "in fact a film of national betrayal." In 1963, Chairman Mao gave Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company another serious warning: "Isn't it absurd that many communists are enthusiastic about promoting feudal and capitalist art, but not socialist art?"

It was precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in revolutionary literature and art that a new upsurge emerged in the revolution of proletarian literature and art in China under the symbols of revolutionary model plays. Comrade Chiang Ch'ing led the fighters of revolutionary literature and art to advance in the direction of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to clear all obstacles, blaze the trail and charge forward along the road of revolution in literature and art. Subsequently, the "fortress" of Peking opera occupied by emperors, princes, generals and ministers was captured by the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The "peak" of ballet featuring by the affected swan and prince was outrun by the Red Detachment of Women that held high the red banner. Symphonic "pure music" expressing the fever and fantasy of the bourgeoisie of foreign countries was completely transformed to give the most powerful notes of the era of the proletarian revolution. Some old artistic forms went through a qualitative change in the hands of the proletariat and, with iron-clad facts, smashed the shameless slander of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries that China's cultural revolution had ruined her cultural legacy. As Mr. Lu Hsün said: "The bright future definitely will show that we are not only preservers but also explorers and builders of the legacy of literature and art."

II

The slogan of "critical inheritance" put forth by the proletariat on the question of cultural legacy is a slogan correctly reflecting the relationship between the new and the old cultures. Its basic point is to criticize, make revolution, effect a complete break with the ideology of the exploiting classes that protect private ownership, and create a new culture reflecting proletarian politics and the base of the socialist economy.

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought teach us: To the old artistic forms, we should adopt neither the nihilist attitude nor the attitude of confirming the whole. Each nation invariably has its artistic forms and characteristics. If we do not critically inherit the motherland's artistic forms and characteristics but adopt the nihilist attitude toward them, we are wrong. On the contrary, if we confirm them wholly without weeding through the old to bring forth the new, we are also wrong. With regard to the excellent forms of art of all nations and peoples of the world, we also must weed through the old to bring forth the new in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Make foreign things serve China."

In the revolutionary model plays--a brilliant achievement made in the practice of Chairman Mao's line in proletarian revolutionary literature and art, the method of creation by combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism was adopted, thus molding the eminent figures of proletarian heroes, achieving "unity between the revolutionary political content and the best possible form of art," and adding lustrous pearls to the treasure house of proletarian literature and art. This was an outcome of obeying Chairman Mao's directive of critically inheriting all distinguished legacies of art, whether ancient or modern, Chinese or foreign, and correctly implementing the policy of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new." It was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers but also rabidly opposed by the representatives of all exploiting classes.

To restore capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company did their utmost to promote servility to things foreign and restoration of things of the past, audaciously advocated the slogan, "taking in everything," that is,

"inheriting the whole," objected to the critical inheritance of cultural legacy, and opposed the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

To push through the theory of "inheriting the whole," Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and other political swindlers like them adopted all sorts of sinister tactics and even plagiarized the works by the teachers of revolution, superficially using the "theoretical authority" to frighten other people while covertly castrating the soul of Marxism-Leninism. Take an example for evidence: In April 1960, Chou Yang, T'ien Han and company selected a number of quotations from Lenin on cultural legacy and carried them in the "Drama Bulletin" under the pretext of "commemorating the 90th anniversary of Lenin's birth." In quoting a whole passage from "The Tasks of the Youth League," they first used the "...." sign to chop away at one stroke Lenin's criticism of old education and old culture. Then, they fixed their eyes on the word "sum" and, starting with "but," quoted Lenin's words "Marxism is an example of how Communism arose out of the sum of human knowledge," in a frenzied attempt to use the word "sum" to support their theory of "inheriting the whole." Immediately after that, they again used two "...." signs in succession and chopped away at one stroke a passage of Lenin's important words on the Marxist attitude toward thoroughgoing and scientific criticism. This passage was: "He critically reshaped everything that had been created by human society, not ignoring a single point. Everything that had been created by human thought he reshaped, criticized, tested on the working-class movement, and drew conclusions which people restricted by bourgeois limits or bound by bourgeois prejudices could not draw." Chou Yang, T'ien Han and company were frightened and filled with hate at seeing the word "criticism" and could not feel at ease until all had been chopped away. This could only bare their resemblance to such a person as Bakunin whom Marx had criticized: "Although he knows nothing theoretically, yet he is rather capable of concocting a plot." ("To F. Po-erh-to" 波尔特)

Chou Yang and company not only brandished the cudgel of disallowing criticism and revolution, but also plagiarized the writings of the teacher of revolution and misinterpreted the principle of Marxism-Leninism, releasing a great deal of spurious absurdities.

First of the absurdities: "Traditional things express the mental outlook of the past and have a kind of blood relationship with the people of today" and a kind of "long-term, national spiritual connection." This theory of "spiritual connection" covered up the sinister attempt of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and others to make use of the dross in the cultural legacy to continue enslaving the people mentally. During the early post-liberation period, the ghost of Wu Hsün, a slave lavishly and continuously praised by the reactionary ruling classes, and the film "The Life of Wu Hsün" which overtly disseminated capitulationism and slavishness, came out into the open under the shield of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company. Chairman Mao pointed out seriously at once: "Living in the era of the Chinese people's great struggle against foreign aggressors and the domestic reactionary feudal rulers toward the end of the Ch'ing dynasty, people like Wu Hsün did not lift a finger to disturb the tiniest fragment of the feudal economic base or its

superstructure. On the contrary, they worked fanatically to spread feudal culture and, moreover, sedulously fawned upon the reactionary feudal rulers in order to acquire the status they themselves lacked for spreading feudal culture. Ought we to praise such vile conduct?" Chairman Mao relentlessly reproached the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company in making use of the historical personalities to disseminate reactionary ideas.

Marxism holds that class antagonism invariably leads to antagonism between two kinds of ideology and between two kinds of culture. The so-called "traditional things" and "national culture" can always be divided from one into two. It is precisely by proceeding from this basic principle and these basic facts that we recognize that there is a connection between new and old culture and that inheritance is involved under certain conditions. The connection mentioned here means on the one hand that proletarian culture did not drop suddenly from the skies but was fermented in the old society and originated in the opposition and resistance of the oppressed classes against the ruling classes and their culture of the past. On the other hand, it means that the change from feudalist culture and capitalist culture to the proletarian new culture comprises a series of different stages of development, and "they are connected with each other in the form of one negating the other." (Marx: "Moral Criticism and Critical Morality")

However, the "connection" Chou Yang and company referred to was a completely different thing. Using such abstract terms as "tradition" and "nation," they tried to cover up the class nature of cultural legacy, "combined from two into one" the two kinds of ideology that were fundamentally opposed to each other and lavishly talked about the "spiritual connection" that stood above classes, for the entire purpose of passing fish eyes for pearls and making their tricks come to fruition.

In criticizing the bourgeois slogan of "national culture," Lenin pointed out straightforwardly: In the old society, "there were two kinds of national culture in each kind of national culture." In talking about "national culture," the bourgeoisie by no means refers to the "cultural constituents of the scarcely-developed democracy and socialism," but the "culture of landlords, priests and the bourgeoisie" "occupying dominant positions." ("Critical Views on the National Question") However, Chou Yang and company wanted to "inherit the whole" of the "traditional" and "national" cultural legacy, which was precisely the culture of landlords and the bourgeoisie. If the "mental outlook" reflected by this culture has any "blood relationship" and "spiritual connection" with "the people of today," these "people of today" can only be the survivors of the exploiting classes represented by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company. The spirit of Wu Hsün who bowed before the reactionary ruling class, the spirit of Sai Chin-hua who betrayed the country for personal glory, the bourgeois humanitarian spirit of "not using violence to resist evil," and the spirit of Hai Jui who "scolded the reigning emperor," etc.--which Chou Yang and company kept telling the people to "inherit" and to "connect with"--were totally the reactionary spiritual weapons of the exploiting classes.

Second of the absurdities: "Unearthing the legacy has decisive significance in developing socialist literature and art and in nationalization" and "if our creation today is separated from tradition, it will become water without a source, a tree without roots." Chou Yang and company had an ulterior object in view in distorting the Marxist principle of the historical course of growth of a new culture and in releasing this theory of "source of development."

In "The Tasks of the Youth League," Lenin stressed time and again that critical inheritance of outstanding cultural legacy must be examined by the practical experience of the workers' movement and the dictatorship of the proletariat and that no undertakings of education, culture and art should be separated from the practice of struggle of the proletariat. Twenty-nine years ago, Chairman Mao also pointed out clearly in the "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art": "The literary and artistic works of the past are not a source but a stream." We must "take over all the fine things in our literary and artistic heritage, critically assimilate whatever is beneficial" and only "use them as examples when we create works out of the literary and artistic raw materials in the life of the people of our own time and place." The life of fiery struggle of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers is the "only source, the broadest and richest source."

Did Chou Yang and company fanatically advocate the theory of "source of development" really for the purpose of "today's creation"? No! They not only called the "stream" a "source" but also called a "black" thing "red," putting the cultural dross reflecting the political line and world outlook of the exploiting classes under the disguise of "traditions" that were "eternally beautiful" and had "everlasting charm," "inheriting the whole of them" and using them to check the growth of the revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat. In their theory of "source of development," Chou Yang and company had the ulterior motive of turning the "red" into "black" and seducing the revolutionary literary and artistic workers into departing from the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, going "abroad" together with them and kneeling before the foreign "specialists" and "going back to ancient times" to dig in the "colossal warehouse," that is, the "backyard of Confucius' shop" and carrying the "baggage of traditions." If Chou Yang and company had any "creation of today," it was precisely this ideology of the exploiting classes.

Third of the absurdities: "The confluence of China with the West is a natural and inevitable trend" and "the combination of things ancient and modern and of things Chinese and foreign will result in things new, and there will not be any new thing without such a combination." To explain this theory of confluence brings forth the new," Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang said in accord: "Combination of different things results in something new." Here, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company not only viciously distorted the assertions of Lenin and Chairman Mao on the relationship of mutual assimilation and mutual development between the revolutionary culture of one nation with that of any other nation, but also overtly opposed the policy of "weeding through the old to bring forth the new." What they called "combination

of things ancient and modern and of things Chinese and foreign" meant that the proletariat should "combine" themselves with the social concepts, moral concepts and artistic viewpoints of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. What they called "confluence of things Chinese and foreign" meant letting the mire of the "Western culture" of imperialism and the "new waves" of revisionism "flow" into the ideological and cultural positions of socialism. What they called "new" meant "borrowing the brains of the landlords" and "changing the old-fashioned robe" but, in essence, things were as old as before. From "literature for national defense" to "literature and art for all people," things were presented in various new forms but they were products of "borrowing the brains of the landlords," outlandish "robes" and poisonous shoots resulting from the "inheritance" and grafting from such diseased trees as feudalism, capitalism and revisionism.

Lenin incisively pointed out in his "On Proletarian Culture": "Only the Marxist world outlook can correctly reflect the interests, viewpoint and culture of the revolutionary proletariat." Marxism is a model in the use of the whole of the scientific and cultural achievements of mankind as well as the model in "discovering a new world in the course of criticizing the old world." (Marx: "To R [Lu Ke 卢格]") Its nature is critical and revolutionary. In treating cultural legacy, should we firmly adhere to the slogan "critical inheritance" or should we advocate the slogan of "inheriting the whole"? This represents the two diametrically opposite attitudes of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the two kinds of world outlooks and the two viewpoints of literature and art. Materialist dialectics tells us that we cannot inherit anything without criticizing it and we cannot make development without waging a struggle. It is impossible for any newborn thing to grow up without fiercely criticizing the outdated things. Only by firmly planting the banner of Marxist revolutionary criticism on the front of cultural legacy can we completely reverse the history of the past several thousand years which has been reversed by the exploiting classes and by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company.

III

What is the basic aim of the study of cultural legacy? To march forward in a better way or for turning back? For serving the dictatorship of the proletariat, or for serving capitalism? This is the essence of the struggle between the two lines on the question of cultural legacy.

The red line of the dictatorship of the proletariat and communist education runs through these two brilliant articles of Lenin, "The Tasks of the Youth League" and "On Proletarian Culture." It is very ridiculous that when pushing through the theory of "inheriting the whole," Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company lavishly talked about "communism." On August 4, 1960, in his speech at the 2nd congress of the former Union of Stage Artists Chou Yang took the formula of "inheriting the whole"--"communism" as its ideological theme. While spreading on a large scale the viruses of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, he said as though it mattered: "Art must be used to make the people far-sighted, cultured, educated, intelligent and brave, and this is communism." "We must have atom bombs and hydrogen bombs

and we also must have Kuan Han-ch'ing and Shakespeare in our time....not just one but many of them! This is communism!" What sort of "communism" was this which was built in the misty space of art?

Do we want the dictatorship of the proletariat? This is a criterion for distinguishing true communism from the false. Lenin said in "The State and Revolution": "Forward development, i.e., toward Communism, proceeds through the dictatorship of the proletariat, and cannot do otherwise, for the resistance of the capitalist exploiters cannot be broken by anyone else or in any other way." However, in the batch of quotations from Lenin carried in the "Drama Bulletin" mentioned above, Chou Yang, T'ien Han and others again adopted the tactics of substitution when citing a passage from Article No. 5 in the draft resolution "On Proletarian Culture," deleting the very important passage that a proletarian cultural association must unconditionally "accomplish its tasks as though they are part of the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat." This resembled what Liu Shao-ch'i did when quoting Lenin in his sinister "Self-Cultivation," chopping away the words "the dictatorship of the proletariat is essential." They aimed at advocating false communism and true capitalism.

We communists have always advocated the serious study of the cultural legacy of China and foreign countries and held that it is wrong to refuse to study. But, only by applying the Marxist world outlook and method of criticism in this study can we make the historical legacy a textbook of class struggle for us to take a firm stand in the present era, to understand the past and to look into the future, and make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China, that is, make them serve the dictatorship of the proletariat in China today and serve communist education.

Chou Yang and company sometimes also said hypocritically that the study of historical legacy "might be combined with communist education" and might help the people attain the stage of "truth--ideological knowledge, virtue--morality, and beauty--sense of beauty." But, the "truth" they found through study was "inheriting" from the ghost of history, worshipping the corpse of history, "salvaging" the wrecks of history, and "showing dissatisfaction with reality through the tongues of historical personalities." The "virtue" they found through study was that "the ways of Confucius and Mencius" represented the "justice of heaven and earth" and that it was also possible to "inherit the whole" of the bourgeois moral concept of devoting one's attention to "making more money." The "beauty" they found through study was, as Lu Hsün had criticized, that in their eyes "an infected and swollen part was as beautiful as a peach blossom, the pus as beautiful as milk."

The exploiting classes have always used "truth, virtue and beauty" to cover up their "false, evil and ugly" reactionary world outlook, moral concept and aesthetic concept. Chou Yang and company on the one hand said nonsensically that the purpose of "inheriting the whole" was to "improve tomorrow" and to achieve the "truth, virtue and beauty of communism." On the other hand, they said by a slip of the tongue that "inheriting the whole" meant adopting "all possible methods" to "turn the ideology of the past into systematic things and retain them in the literature and art of today"--this showed

that even a confirmed liar could not avoid speaking contradictory to his lie. The former was like the vanishing cream on one's face while the latter gave a final touch to what they said. The ideology which they intended to "inherit" and "retain" must be "outdated" and "systematic." This showed that the "ubiquity of the communist ideology" they advocated meant the ubiquitous infiltration of the viruses of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. This also bared this fact that the "tomorrow" they frenziedly tried to "improve on" was the "tomorrow" of capitalist restoration and that their theory of "inheriting the whole" was a theory of restoring the whole. This also proved a truth by negative example: We must "wholly and systematically grasp" the ideological and cultural fronts ("Summary of the Forum on the Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces with Which Comrade Lin Piao Entrusted Comrade Chiang Ch'ing"), and "the proletariat must exercise overall dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including various spheres of culture." If you think this is "not your business," the feudalist, capitalist and revisionist ideologies will take this opportunity and sneak into your mind; if you think this is a "soft task," the enemy will vigorously use a "soft knife" to undermine the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat spiritually.

Historically no class would show indifference to the ideological and cultural sphere. For the sake of substituting one exploiting system for another, the bourgeoisie has used "humanism" to oppose "theology" and relied on this stepping stone to mount the stage of history. For the sake of betraying the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet renegade bloc once audaciously advocated a "thaw in literature," thus preparing spiritual capital for its comeback. When the proletariat first mounted the stage of history, it had sternly criticized politically, philosophically and literally the various reactionary socialist schools that flagrantly bared their fangs for the landlords and the bourgeoisie. In their criticism against the "true socialist" literature and against the book "On Goethe through the Viewpoint of Man," by Grün, Marx and Engels relentlessly uncovered the hypocritical, deceitful and reactionary nature of the bourgeois theory of human nature, vigorously preparing public opinion for the communist revolution.

Countless historical facts show that it is necessary for any class to bring forth its "new" and to establish its "difference" in the ideological and cultural spheres in order to seize and consolidate political power. Because our revolution not only is "the most radical rupture with the traditional property relations," but also "involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas," ("Manifesto of the Communist Party") we should all the more bring forth the "new" of the proletariat and establish the "difference" of the proletariat in the ideological and cultural spheres, defeat the old ideology, destroy the spiritual capital by means of which the bourgeoisie carries out the restoration activities, and drive the exploiting classes from their last positions. If we fall into the trap of the theory of "inheriting the whole" as pushed through by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and company and the theory of "moral inheritance" initiated by this company, and if we do not maintain a very high level of revolutionary consciousness and vigorously bring about a radical rupture with traditional ideas, then the

achievements in the socialist transformation of property ownership will come to nought, and "things will slide back to the rule of the capitalists, to the rule of the bourgeoisie, as has more than once happened in previous revolutions." ("The Tasks of the Youth Leagues")

The great leader Chairman Mao has always paid close attention to the struggle in ideology. On the basis of the doctrine of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he personally initiated and led this earth-shaking great proletarian cultural revolution and has made great, new contributions toward the theories and practice of Marxism-Leninism. The proletarian revolution of literature and art which is advancing in triumph in the fight for criticizing the feudalist, capitalist and revisionist literature and art is an important component of this great revolution. Showing its brilliant achievements, it declares to the people: Under the banner of Marxist revolutionary criticism, the proletarian culture and the communist ideological system represented by it will definitely stifle the wild roars and angry abuses of all reactionaries and will "sweep the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt!"

* * *

STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy Teachers of Liaoning University Go Out of the Class To Study Philosophy

by

NCNA Correspondent

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 12, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Let philosophy be liberated from philosophers' classrooms and books and be turned into a powerful weapon in the hands of the masses," philosophy teachers of Liaoning University have gone to Shenyang Refinery and Chungan commune of Feichen being to be re-educated by workers and poor and lower-middle peasants since July 1969. Using society as their factory, they studied, discussed and applied philosophy in the three great revolutionary struggles together with the masses of workers and peasants. They strove to promote practice philosophy, struggle philosophy and mass philosophy, and combine the remolding of the subjective world with the remolding of the objective world. They achieved good results in this connection.

During the past two years these philosophy teachers publicized Chairman Mao's philosophical thought wherever they went. Whether it was day or night, rain or shine, near or far and whether there were many people or few, they always went to publicize Chairman Mao's philosophical thought where there was a need. They took part in the organization of more than 20 study classes of Chairman Mao's philosophical works in Shenyang and Feichen and helped train more than 1,000 backbone worker-peasant-soldier cadres for the study of philosophy. In Chungan commune they served as tutors to more than 400 Party members, more than 600 CYL members and over 80 percent of the commune members. The masses of workers and peasants hailed them as "propagandists of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought and fighters for the criticism and repudiation of revisionism."

As soon as these teachers came among the masses, the first thing they did was to use their personal experience to condemn and repudiate the crimes of the fanatic promotion of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and "studio philosophy" committed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and company. Before the cultural revolution, one of the philosophy teachers repeatedly taught the students the law of the unity of opposites and also wrote an article on the relationship between politics and work in which he said that since the two sides of a contradiction could be transformed into each other, politics and work could also be given prominence alternately. By doing so he spread the preposterous eclectical theory of such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i.

This time after he came to the copper electrolysis shop of Shenyang Refinery to study Chairman Mao's philosophical thought and repudiate the reactionary theory of only productive forces count together with the master

workmen, he received a very profound education. Through analyzing the situation in class struggle and in association with reality, workers in this workshop repeatedly studied "On Contradiction," repudiated the reactionary viewpoint of "production first," and energetically grasped class struggle and the ideological revolutionization of man. This quickly changed the situation in the workshop and developed production. As a result, the state production plan for the entire year was overfulfilled in only 104 days.

The workers pointed out when they discussed their study experience: To give prominence to politics or to production is a struggle between the two lines and the two different kinds of world outlook. In the contradiction between politics and production, politics is always the principal aspect of the contradiction and it looks after orientation. Politics and production cannot run parallel to each other nor can they be given prominence alternately. The only way to uphold the socialist orientation in factories and enterprises is to put politics in command of production. These words of the workers appeared to have been addressed to him as a criticism of his erroneous article. He felt that this was the most practical and most vivid philosophical lesson given him by the worker comrades.

Through learning from the masses of workers and peasants and participation in the three great struggles, these teachers realized what they practiced in the past under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line was philosophy in class, and they proceeded from terms to concepts and from theory to theory. In this way they could neither really learn anything nor practice anything. Everybody said: One of the most outstanding characteristics of Marxist philosophy--dialectical materialism--is practice. The only way to have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought is to take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. The aim of "studio philosophy" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and company was to drag philosophical workers to the evil road of "three separations" and to make them serve their vicious plot of restoring capitalism.

Many teachers earnestly learned from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants after they arrived at factories and the countryside and experienced the usefulness of studying philosophy in conjunction with practical struggle. When one of the teachers receiving re-education at Ch'ent'ai production brigade, Chungan commune, served as tutor to the commune members, he seemed to be very good at teaching the theory of what was principal contradiction but became confused when he began to analyze what was the principal contradiction in relation to the reality of this production brigade. At first, seeing that the masses brought forth many suggestions on economic problems, he thought this was the principal contradiction. But an old poor peasant pointed out: "The problem in the brigade is far from simple. The enemy is not reconciled to his doom. When we grasp 'money' we must not forget grasping 'power'." Enlightened by the old poor peasant, he conducted an extensive investigation into the history and present situation of class struggle in this brigade and realized that the new leading body was slack in class struggle after the establishment of the revolutionary committee in this production brigade and that the class

enemy spared no efforts to corrupt and win over the cadres in a vain attempt to usurp power and stage a comeback.

This situation made him realize that the old poor peasant pointed out the essence of the question to him incisively while he himself was confused by the superficial phenomenon. This living philosophical lesson taught this philosophy teacher how to perceive the essence through the phenomenon and how to analyse the principal contradiction. He said with deep feeling: When theory is separated from practice, the more we study the stupider we get. The only way to turn philosophy of the books into living and useful philosophy is to practice it personally.

Some of the teachers also realized in the course of practice that intensifying the transformation of world outlook was extremely important to studying philosophy well. Through eating, living, laboring and studying philosophy together with the workers and peasants, they unfolded a revolutionary mass criticism and took the initiative to combat self-interest and criticize revisionism.

A philosophy teacher who was relatively gravely affected by the bourgeois idea of fame and gain once fixed an aim of struggle for himself: "Be ambitious and study hard for one year; make yourself famous in Liaoning University and throughout the country." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois idea of fame and gain was criticized and repudiated. So he felt that theoretical work had no future and thought about changing his line. This time after he came to the factory and compared himself with the lofty ideological realm of the workers who had the motherland in mind and kept their eyes on the world, he voluntarily confessed his bourgeois idea of fame and gain and asked for help. A master workman said meaningfully: "Fighting for fame and gain is most harmful to the revolutionary cause." These words of the master workman touched him to the soul. He thought even people of the working class who produced so many machines and various products for the state every day and contributed so much to revolution never thought of perpetuating their names, whereas he who contributed nothing was so keen on fame and gain. This comparison made him feel that he was just too dirty ideologically. From then on he constantly struggled against his idea of fame and gain and resolved to remold his world outlook thoroughly. He succeeded in bringing about a great spiritual change in himself.

Re-educated by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, many teachers made progress in various degrees and greatly developed their spirit of continuous revolution. Through studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and striving to remold their world outlook, some teachers became proletarian advanced elements and gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

By advancing along the road of liberation of philosophy and combining the remolding of the subjective world with the remolding of the objective world, teachers of the Liaoning University served as the target of revolution as well as a force in revolution. In this way their road became wider and

wider. At the beginning of their stay in factories and the countryside, some of the teachers thought: "Since the workers, peasants and soldiers do a better job in studying philosophy, are we still needed?" With this question in mind, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the intellectual elements' need to combine themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. They repudiated the vicious plots of Liu Shao-ch'i and company to undermine from the side of the Right or of the ultra-"Left" the intellectual elements' combination with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and realized from this that the study of philosophy by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers was a great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and that active participation in the struggle for the liberation of philosophy meant implementing and defending Chairman Mao's line. The question we faced was not whether we were needed by the workers, peasants and soldiers but how we remolded ourselves and adapted ourselves to the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

At the beginning, one of the teachers who was a tutor in philosophy to the master workmen in Shenyang Refinery was afraid that the master workmen did not welcome him and was therefore somewhat timid in his work. But later, helped by Ch'ü Shih-lin, an old worker of the copper refining shop, he eliminated his ideological misgivings and began to help actively and voluntarily the workers in their study of philosophy.

Ch'ü Shih-lin once studied in the philosophy research class of Liaoning University in 1960, and at the time he was taught by this teacher. Poisoned by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the teacher in question said in a lecture that "philosophy is a pinnacle of learning so towering that it can only be learned by those with a high degree of comprehensive and abstract thinking." This time when master workman Ch'ü discovered that the teacher in question had come to teach philosophy he talked to him a number of times, and studied Chairman Mao's teachings and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line together with him on a number of occasions. Master workman Ch'ü said: "In lecturing you must proceed from reality and lecture about things which we can see, touch and use. You must not 'lecture a great deal around the books' like you did before. That will solve no problems but, instead, make us more and more confused."

Master workman Ch'ü's words made him realize that since he had publicized "the mystery of philosophy" in the past, he must correct his mistake in the future and strive to satisfy the needs of the worker comrades. When he taught "On Practice" he conducted on-the-spot investigation by taking part in the practice of production together with master workmen so as to prepare himself for a lecture about the transformation of matter into spirit and spirit into matter. He went to four workshops to learn from a dozen master workmen and found out the whole process of production from copper ore to copper plates. During the lecture, with a piece of ore and a piece of copper plate in his hand, he taught in a concrete and vivid way by combining theory with practice.

After listening to his lecture master workman Ch'ü said with deep feeling: I heard his lecture on philosophy ten years ago and heard his lecture on philosophy again ten years later. It is the same teacher but the contents are not the same and the effect is not the same because the line is different. In the past philosophy teachers proceeded from definitions and talked about empty theories. We could not understand what was taught and what we learned was useless. But now lectures on philosophy proceed from practice and are taught in worker's language about theories concerning the revolution. In this way the more we listen the more we understand and we can apply what we have learned.

This philosophy teacher also said with deep understanding: Ten years ago, under the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, I was poisoned and I passed on the poison. Ten years later, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the master workers helped me to eliminate the pernicious influence. Ten years ago when master workman Ch'ü came to Liaoning University I led him astray. Ten years later when I came to the refinery master workman Ch'ü used Mao Tse-tung's thought to teach me to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly. I have resolved to live up to the expectations of the master workmen, combine myself with the workers, peasants and soldiers forever, continue to remold my world outlook all my life and serve the people all my life.

* * *

AIR FORCE

Outstanding Air Squadron Leader Wei Chih-ying

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

recipient of order of merit, first class, wei chih-ying, squadron leader of the naval air force of the chinese people's liberation army, resumed flying after overcoming a serious injury received in a forced landing. his thorough-going revolutionary spirit and skilful flying have won praise from his comrades.

wei chih-ying is a brave pilot who comes from a poor peasant family. during his long years of flying, he has consciously developed a revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and, combining bravery with a strict scientific approach, mastered each and every complicated flying skill for the defence of the motherland. before any battle, he always prefers to presume there will be more difficulties rather than less and is ready to cope with any complicated situation. he was on combat duty one day when the weather suddenly changed. clouds were so low that according to usual practice it was not fit for flying. nevertheless, wei chih-ying still studied with the wingman how to cope with such situation in case of battle. just then, a battle order came. they must take off at once. he and the wingman sallied out into the air. seeing the situation was not for them, the intruding u.s. imperialist bandits turned tail in panic without a fight. the weather was becoming worse on their return flight. visibility was very poor. the clouds flew only a little more than a hundred metres above the ground. landing would be difficult. the commander ordered them to land at the reserve aerodrome. wei chih-ying bravely and steadily performed every manoeuvre necessary to meet the emergency. overcoming one difficulty after another, he made his way out of the thick clouds and both planes landed in safety. his outstanding flying skill mastered under the command of proletarian politics ensured him one victory after another in battles over the past decade and more.

one day wei chih-ying made a difficult test flight. on his way back, both engines conked out and the plane was descending fast. the situation was extremely critical exclamation

undaunted in the face of perils, wei chih-ying reported this to the commander and readjusted the plane for landing at the aerodrome. but it was too late judging by the downward speed and the altitude. the commander ordered him to bale out.

wei chih-ying remained exceedingly cool and steady. when he looked down he found neat blocks of buildings underneath. baling out could mean safety to himself but the aircraft would crash, endangering people's lives and damaging state property. how could a flier of the people leave the fighter plane -- his close friend and a weapon given by the people to defend the motherland -- to its own fate, he thought. with determination and dispatch, he reported this and asked for permission to make a forced landing.

"be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" were the words from the commander over the radio. this great teaching of chairman mao's gave wei chih-ying inexhaustible strength. he swiftly steered the plane to the right-arm side, picking place for the landing. the plane nearly touched ground when he looked ahead and suddenly found scores of commune members working in the rice paddies. in this critical moment wei chih-ying pushed the press bar and steered the plane away from the people. the plane dipped and the right wing was about to thrust into the paddy. the plane would be damaged and the pilot killed. but before this happened he made another movement and leveled the plane which touched ground only several dozen metres away from the commune members.

but wei chih-ying was wounded. he had a compression fracture of transverse process of the third lumber spine. he was sent to a hospital.

while in bed, wei chih-ying recalled his misery in the old society. he became a waif at the age of seven and struggled for subsistence. it was the communist party and chairman mao who saved him and made him a glorious airman of the people. he also thought of the crimes committed by u.s. imperialism in indochina. he resolved to regain health and return to the fighting post as soon as possible.

he had to lie still in bed for a whole month during the first period of treatment. this made him impatient, and the pain made it difficult for him to sleep well in the night. chairman mao's teaching "he does not work by enthusiasm alone but, as stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicalness" enlightened him. he coordinated with the doctors the best he could so as to recover sooner. he conscientiously studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic works in a living way and summed up his experience in the successful forced landing.

with determination he stayed in bed for the whole month. the injury was healed. but he met still greater difficulties when he tried to walk. his legs were like stumps and could not move as he wanted. he plucked up his courage and tried again and again despite the pain. after several days of strenuous practice he could walk by himself. from then on, he practised still harder every day. he was fully recovered after several months of treatment and exercise.

how very delighted he was when he saw the planes again exclamation from morning till night he worked, refreshing his mind with the flight data and the location and function of every metre in the cock-pit. he made all necessary preparations for a test flight.

the day finally came. upon the take off signal, wei chih-ying's plane, a jet fighter, shot to the sky and made various difficult performances. he was fit again for flying.

wei chih-ying wrote down the following words: "a revolutionary fighter's sacred duty is to fight all his life for the emancipation of the proletariat. i am determined to dedicate myself to the great cause of defending the socialist motherland. i will continue fighting for the revolution exclamation"

AGRICULTURE

China Completes Summer Grain and Rapeseed Purchase

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

china's poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and rural revolutionary cadres, having got good grain and rapeseed harvests this summer, are now delivering the agricultural tax in kind and selling surplus grain and rapeseeds to the state in support of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the national plan for the purchase of summer grain was fulfilled by the end of july. the major summer grain producing provinces of kiangsu, anhwei, shantung, hupeh, szechwan, shensi and honan all topped their targets. the national rapeseed purchase plan was overfulfilled at the end of june. a much greater amount of rapeseed was purchased than last year from shanghai, szechwan, chekiang and anhwei, the major growers of this crop.

since last winter the movement to learn from tachai has developed intensively in china's countryside. many areas held meetings to exchange experience in this respect, summed up and popularized advanced experience and thus brought about a new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production. they placed revolution in command of production and grasped in good time and well the sowing, field management and harvesting of the summer crops. the peasants fought natural troubles in the spirit of hard struggle and wrested the good harvest.

after gathering a good harvest this summer the cadres and members of the people's communes in shantung province carefully threshed and delivered the best wheat to the state. the province overfulfilled the state purchase plan in less than one month beginning late june. hopei province's heilungkang area which used to be hit by natural disasters and low-yielding, gathered a good harvest this summer thanks to the water conservancy projects it has built over the past few years and the increased acreage giving stable yields irrespective of long dry spell or excessive rain.

in selling summer grain to the state the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in different places conscientiously carried out chairman mao's teaching "on the question of the distribution of income, we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual" and correctly handled the relations between the three. in this way they fulfilled the state purchase plan for grain and rapeseeds while increasing collective reserves and income of the commune members. in line with chairman mao's instruction "every year we must attend most closely to three things -- the harvesting, storage and use and consumption of crops", the peasants continue to stress the significance of saving grain even after good harvests and launch a drive to this end.

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

Health Campaign in Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

an extensive summer health campaign is in full swing in peking, shanghai, tientsin and other chinese cities in line with chairman mao's great teaching "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions".

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over the campaign. cadres and masses studied chairman mao's important instructions on health work at study classes and meetings for exchanging experience. they recognized that the health campaign constitutes an indispensable aspect of the implementation of chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". it is significant in changing the customs and habits and in changing the world. people of all walks of life, men and women, old and young, were aroused to action.

intensified efforts have been made on three occasions in peking since early summer to improve environmental hygiene in the city proper and in the suburbs. the people cleaned sewers, depressions and other breeding places for flies and mosquitoes. workers and staff members of food stores, restaurants, and dining halls in public institutions further improved their work. at present, the revolutionary masses are making determined efforts to keep the capital even cleaner and tidier.

leading cadres at various levels in shanghai joined the people in cleaning the spots where flies and mosquitoes were likely to breed. on the basis of the investigations made by representatives of factories, schools, neighbourhood committees and hospitals, these spots were classified and different measures were taken in good time to deal with them. many factories took more effective measures to reduce the temperature in their workshops and improve the hygienic conditions of workers' canteens. all this helped promote revolution and production.

leading cadres in tientsin stood at the forefront in the campaign. they went to factories, shops and other grass-root units and residential quarters to make inspections and mobilize the masses. the people promptly filled in pits, ditches and other places liable to accumulation of stagnant water, and cleaned all possible breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects.

the health campaign is sweeping wuhan, kwangchow, shenyang, sian, chengtu and other cities.

HIGHWAYS

East China's Shantung Province Builds Many Highways

(NCNA-English Tsinan, August 13, 1971)

east china's shantung province has organized the masses to build highways in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

highways built from 1966 to 1970 total 5,800 kilometres, mostly all-weather roads. a web of highways linking all the communes has been formed in the whole province. among the 110 counties and cities in the province, 85 have asphalt or tar surfaced roads.

the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle has been strictly observed in road construction. laiyang county has over the past three years built 154 kilometres of highways with six bridges, each more than 200 metres long, and 273 medium and small bridges, culverts and other projects, all by its own efforts. the road builders and commune members in the yentai region made technical innovations which resulted in a dozen kinds of economical and strong stone arch bridges of their own designing. in the five years since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the region has built 2,000 kilometres of highways and widened 700 kilometres of the existing roads. linking all the 300 communes in the region, the highways have played a big role in bridging urban and rural economy.

jushan county on the shantung peninsula used to have poor communication facilities. the county revolutionary committee orgarized tens of thousands of peasants to build highways in farm slack seasons. after few winters and springs of hard work, they built 320 kilometres of roads which link all the communes of the county. 85 per cent of the production brigaces are now accessible to motor traffic. roads built in the county in the past five years are at least double the total built in the 17 years prior to the cultural revolution. this gave an impetus to the growth of the economy of the area known for its apple and high grain output.

great attention has been paid to road maintenance.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Yangtze River Has Semi-Conductor Signal Neon-Lights

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 13, 1971)

a system of semi-conductor signal neon-lights has recently been installed on the yangtze river, china's biggest inland waterway. the lights, are switched on at night and off by day automatically by the photosensitive action of the silicon cells. they are intensely bright, reliable, efficient and easy to maintain.

yangtze river runs between steep gorges in the upper reaches and the current is swift. accidents occurred frequently, even in the day, before liberation. night navigation was impossible then. navigation conditions have steadily improved since liberation. especially in 1958 the workers, under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism, displayed great revolutionary drive and replaced the kerosene lamps with signal lights using dry batteries along the 2,000-kilometre navigation route in just 1 year of hard work. this and other measures ensured safe navigation night and day. the workers continued to make improvements which resulted in the semi-conductor neon-lights installed in the upper and middle reaches of the river.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Track and Field Team Leaves Albania for Home after Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Tirana, August 13, 1971)

the chinese track and field team with sung kuan-chien as leader and liu chun as deputy leader concluded its friendly visit to albania and left here by plane for home yesterday.

present at the airport to see the team off were: bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture; sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; rexhep dodë, chairman of the commission of physical culture and sports; the representative of the ministry of foreign affairs; and albanian track and field athletes.

counsellor hsia hsiu-feng and other members of the chinese embassy in albania were present.

during its stay in albania, the chinese track and field team visited factories, agricultural cooperatives, museums, etc. in tirana, shkodra, durres, vlora, fieri, elbasan, korca and other districts where they were accorded warm welcome and hospitable reception by local party and government leading comrades and the broad masses of albanian people.

thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese team on august 11.

the chinese team held five friendly exhibitions with the albanian track and field team during its visit. the chinese and albanian athletes helped and learned from each other and made progress together, thereby enhancing the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples and athletes and chalking up better records in some events.

in the friendly exhibition in elbasan on july 28, albanian woman javelin thrower drane cara chalked up a record of 43.62 metres, improving the albanian national record of 42.46 metres in women's javelin throwing. albanian woman jumper marjeta pronjari cleared 1.75 metres at four friendly exhibitions. albanian man jumper skender balluku sailed over a height of 1.97 metres, breaking the albanian national record in men's junior high jump event (1.96 metres) at the friendly exhibitions in shkodra on july 23.

at the friendly exhibitions in shkodra, chinese javelin thrower chang pao established a new record of 76.34 metres, improving the chinese national record of 74.58 metres in men's javelin throwing event by 1.76 metres. chinese man jumper ni chih-chin cleared 2.25 metres for four times at friendly exhibitions in tirana, shkodra, elbasan and korca districts.

Albanian Agricultural Delegation Visits Liaoning Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 14, 1971)

The Albanian agricultural delegation led by Pirro Dodbiba, minister of agriculture, left Shenyang this morning by speical plane in the company of Li Kuang-hsun, a leading member of the Chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, after a friendly visit to Liaoning province.

During their stay in the province, Pirro Dodbiba and other Albanian comrades-in-arms were given a very warm welcome by the local people.

The delegation arrived in Shenyang on August 11. The Liaoning provincial committee of the Communist Party of China and the Liaoning provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening, warmly welcoming the Albanian comrades-in-arms. Deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Yang Chun-fu and head of the delegation Pirro Dodbiba made heart-warming speeches at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Albania. They both pledged that the people of the two countries would always remain united, fight side by side and win victories together in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Pirro Dodbiba and other Albanian comrades-in-arms visited the Manta production brigade of the Wusan people's commune on Shenyang's outskirts yesterday. They were warmly welcomed by commune members who beat drums and gongs and cheered "Enver -- Mao Tsetung exclamation" "Mao Tsetung -- Enver exclamation" The Albanian comrades-in-arms visited the brigade's chicken farm, grocery cellar and farm tools factory and its luxuriant maize and other crops.

During their stay in Liaoning, the Albanian comrades-in-arms visited the Hsiangtung brigade of Shenyang's Kaokan people's commune where Chairman Mao made an inspection in 1958. In separate groups, they visited the August First commune in Shenyang, the Shanpao brigade of the Chungkung commune in Kaiyuan county, the Tienling stud farm, the Liaoning provincial forestry and soil research institute, the Tienling regional agricultural research institute, and Shenyang's pump factory, brewery and small tractor plant. They acquainted themselves with the cultivation and field management of soya bean, kaoliang (Chinese sorghum) and paddy rice, the situation in farm construction, water conservancy and stock breeding, scientific research into insecticides and the fermented pig feed with a high sugar content, and the manufacturing and application of agricultural machinery. While in Shenyang, the Albanian comrades-in-arms had discussions with Lu Wen-lu, secretary of the party committee of the Shuiyuan commune in Yingkou county, and Tsao Yu-lan, secretary of the party branch of the Chienchangpao brigade in Pensi county. Both units are known for their achievements in the movement to learn from the Tachai brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture.

The distinguished Albanian guests were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people of the units they visited. The guests praised these units for their achievements in grasping

revolution and promoting production, and people at these units pledged to learn from the albanian people.

upon its arrival and departure from shenyang, the delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees and the departments concerned including yang ti, yin tsan-chen, yen chun-lin, chang wei-min, chen ho-hsuan and hu shun-chun.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Government Delegation Stops Over in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

the algerian government delegation led by abdelaziz bouteflika, member of the council of revolution and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of algeria, made a short stopover at peking airport today on its way home after concluding its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and leading members of the departments concerned ho ying and han hsu.

present were also: kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking; and

diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Visiting Group of Belgium-China Association Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

a 21-member visiting group of the belgium-china association led by mme. baron anne marie left here by train today for a tour of other parts of china before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chang yao, hu hung-fan, hsing jen-hsien and others.

the visiting group came to china on august 3 and had visited shanghai, nanking and peking. they made wide contacts with local revolutionary people and were warmly received by the latter.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 12, 1971)

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of the Canadian Government, received Huang Hua, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Canada this afternoon, and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Interior Minister Receives, Fetes Chinese Delegation for Tele-communications Cooperation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 12, 1971)

chilean minister of the interior jose toha today received the chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications with chung fu-hsiang as its leader and li chao-chi as its deputy leader and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion was jaime schatz, superintendant of electric and tele-communication services of the chilean ministry of the interior.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping was also present.

in the evening, minister jose toha gave a cocktail party in honour of the chinese delegation. present at the party were jaime schatz as well as other responsible members of chile's postal and tele-communications circles.

ambassador lin ping and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the party upon invitation.

the cocktail party proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Freighter "Hongqi" Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 13, 1971)

the chinese ocean-going freighter "hongqi" successfully docked at the port of valparaiso, chile, on august 11 after a 28-day voyage across the pacific, the first 10,000-ton-class chinese freighter reaching south america.

humberto rivas burgos, director, and fernando cradenas nasi, general secretary, of the state maritime company of chile, representatives of the chile-china cultural institute of valparaiso port and other chilean friends came out specially in boats to extend warm welcome to the chinese

freighter "hongqi" outside the harbour. cheng pei-tang, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in chile, also came to welcome the chinese freighter.

when the chinese freighter decked with multi-coloured banners was steaming slowly into the harbour on the early morning of august 12, it was warmly welcomed by chilean friends and chinese residents in valparaiso and from the capital santiago. they went on board to see the chinese seamen as soon as the freighter was moored alongside the wharf.

humberto rivas burgos said, "i am very glad that the chinese freighter has arrived. this is a concrete manifestation of the further development of friendly and trade relations between chile and china."

an old chinese resident, aged over 70, said, "i have seen many, many ships, but they were all foreign ships. today, i at last see an ocean-going freighter built by my motherland." another chinese resident said with elation, "we chinese residents are extremely glad at the arrival of the chinese freighter and the prosperity of our motherland."

carlos soya, governor of valparaiso, today received the responsible members of the chinese ocean-going freighter "hongqi" and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. humberto rivas burgos, and fernando pradenas nasi were present on the occasion. present also was cheng pei-tang.

CHINA AND CONGO

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets National Day of People's Republic of Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to marien ngouabi, president of the people's republic of the congo and chairman of the state council, extending, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of the congo. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency major marien ngouabi,
president of the people's republic of the congo and
chairman of the state council,

brazzaville

on the occasion of the national day of the people's republic of the congo, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the congolese government and people.

under your excellency's leadership, the congolese government and people, standing in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism in central africa, have repeatedly frustrated the aggressive and subversive schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, victoriously safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and continuously achieved

major successes in the cause of national construction. the chinese government and people highly appraise the call issued recently by the congolese government for a nation-wide mobilization of the congolese people to maintain revolutionary vigilance and be ready at all times to smash the invasion by mercenaries in a spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle. we express deep sympathy and resolute support to this just struggle of yours.

may the people's republic of the congo enjoy prosperity exclamation

may the friendship between the chinese and congolese peoples remain evergreen exclamation

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

august 14, 1971

Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Tsai Chang, Teng Ying-chao and Tsao Yi-ou Meet Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and tsai chang, teng ying-chao and tsao yi-ou, members of the c.p.c. central committee, here this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with josephine bouanga, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women of the congo, and all the members of the delegation of the congolese revolutionary union of women she is leading.

the distinguished congolese guests present on the occasion included:

members of the delegation: ida-victorine ecaka, member of the congolese party of labour and member of the national executive bureau of the revolutionary union of women, elisabeth goibert, member of the national executive bureau of the revolutionary union of women and the union's delegate in kouilou, henriette ngara, member of the national executive bureau of the revolutionary union of women and the union's delegate in the plateaux, and josephine gayan-ecko, member of the central council and president of the no. 3 district of brazzaville of the revolutionary union of women; and

madame pascal ockyemba-morlende, wife of the ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, and joseph pouckoua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the congolese embassy in peking, and his wife.

also present on the occasion were:

lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, ting hsuen-sung, lin ai-li, wang ching-ju and mu wen.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Ting Hsi-lin Gives Banquet in Honor of Chairman of France-China Friendship Society

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

ting hsi-lin, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet this evening in honour of professor charles bettelheim, chairman of the france-china friendship society, and mm. bettelheim.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, tang ming-chao and wang hsiao-yi.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and french peoples.

professor and mm. bettelheim arrived here on august 11 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ISRAEL

Rumor-Mongering Can Deceive Nobody

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by fan ti under the title "rumour-mongering can deceive nobody". full text of the article follows:

of late, certain israeli and western newspapers repeatedly spread the fabrication that "contacts" were under way between israel and the people's republic of china on the "establishment of diplomatic relations". obviously, such lies were deliberately fabricated by persons with ulterior motives to confuse and hoodwink public opinion.

however, the efforts of these rumour-mongers are futile. it is known to all that the chinese government and people have always been resolutely supporting the just struggle of the palestinian people and other arab peoples against the u.s. and israeli aggressors. we have been and will always be consistent in upholding this principled stand.

however, the soviet news agency tass which has set itself to making anti-china propaganda regarded such fabrications as heaven-sent and scraped them up with exhilaration. it published a special commentary on august 3, alleging that the matter could "only confirm the old saying: there is no smoke without a fire".

this is no surprise as tass has long become a rumour-mongering and rumour-processing factory. that the propaganda machine of social-imperialism has to keep itself going with fabrications only shows how low it has sunk. the fact

is simply that tass is all eagerness to fan up an anti-china wave with the help of the vicious fabrications.

it was with sinister aims that tass spread the lies. in the present contention and collusion between the two superpowers in the middle east, social-imperialism, flaunting the signboard "for a just and lasting peace in the middle east", is doing everything in its power to make the palestinian people and other arab peoples give up their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and submit themselves to its interests as it strives for more and expands its spheres of influence in the middle east. it stops at nothing in pursuing its ends. in brazenly spreading rumours to sow discord in the relations between the chinese people and the people of palestine and other arab countries, tass is manoeuvring to cover up and divert attention from the sinister activities which social-imperialism itself is engaged in, including its collusion with israel. here a widely-known saying may well be applied to the tass commentary -- it is a sheer case of "a thief crying 'stop thief' exclamation"

denouncing the shameless slanderers in his time, lenin, the great teacher of revolution, said: "things must be pretty bad for you, gentlemen, if you are compelled to resort to such shameless and despicable methods."

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese National and Democratic Education Study Group to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

the visiting japanese national and democratic education study group led by tamotsu moriwaki, leader, kazuo tomita, secretary general, and jun orui, advisor, of the group left here for home via kwangchow by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the group was seen off at peking airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned cheng yu-chu, chang yu and hsing jen-hsien and representatives of peking college teachers and students.

Collection of Articles Criticizing Reactionary Japanese Films Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

a collection of articles written by tao ti-wen and chi ping-chin criticizing reactionary japanese films has been published by the people's publishing house here in pamphlet form under the title of "smash the fond dream of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries". the book will be on sale from august 14 at the hsinhua book store throughout the country.

collected in the pamphlet are four articles which criticize the reactionary japanese films "admiral yamamoto", "battle of the japan sea" and "gateway to glory". headings of these articles are: "smash the fond dream of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries", "expose the plot of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to resurrect the dead past", "barefaced revelation of the aggressive amoitions of japanese militarism" and "expose sato government's fraud to recruit cannon-fodder".

Japanese Agro-Chemist Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

sakuro tamura, japanese agro-chemist and professor of the university of tokyo, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

he was met at the airport by leading members of the china-japan friendship association, the chinese academy of sciences and other organizations concerned including chien cho-po, li fu-ten and chu yung-hang.

LATIN AMERICA

US Piratical Fishing Vessels Step Up Encroachment on Brazil's Sovereignty over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

u.s. piratical fishing vessels have stepped up the encroachment on brazil's sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits, according to a report from rio de janeiro.

150 u.s. fishing vessels intruded into brazil's 200-nautical-mile territorial waters during the 19 days from july 13 to 31, an announcement by the brazilian naval authorities said.

the announcement added that 70 cases of encroachment on brazil's sovereignty over territorial waters took place during the first 7 days of this month.

the u.s. piratical fishing vessels also provocatively took photos of the brazilian warships which were giving them warning. this aroused the great indignation of the brazilian seamen.

most of the intruding u.s. fishing vessels were from the ports of tampa, pensacola, key west, jacksonville and miami in the state of florida. recently, the u.s. piratical fishing vessels "ebb tide" and "john kennedy" made three intrusions into brazilian territorial waters off brazil's northern coast unscrupulously for fishing and shrimping.

MALAYSIA

Fresh Victories Won by Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

the malayan national liberation army fighting in northern malaya bravely ambushed on august 11 an enemy patrol in the northern part of kedah state, killing four and wounding eight enemy troops.

the battle took place on a highway in padang terap district, kedah state, according to singapore press reports. at 9 o'clock on the morning of august 11 when an enemy patrol on armoured cars drove into the ambush ring laid by the national liberation army, it came under heavy fire. 4 enemy troops were killed on the spot and 8 others were wounded, 4 of whom seriously.

on july 13, the malayan national liberation army bravely raided another enemy patrol in ulu kinta area, according to the "voice of malayan revolution". after annihilating a number of enemy troops, the national liberation army safely moved away. this is another victory won by the malayan national liberation army in the struggle against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaign. end item

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Journalists' Delegation Leaves for China on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 13, 1971)

a journalists' delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, left here this morning by air for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: chong jun gi, responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun" and chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union; kim yun son, deputy director of the international department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; chae jun byong, deputy director of the propaganda department of the w.p.k. central committee; yun che ho, editor-in-chief of the "korean people's army news"; kang gi sik, deputy editor-in-chief of the "minju choson"; li bung pil, vice-chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee; nan yong ho, deputy editor-in-chief of the korean workers' party publishing house; han jung taek, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korean journalists' union; kim yang son and ku il son, deputy directors of the korean central news agency, and others.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korean and feng chien-wei, hsinhua correspondent in pyongyang, were also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

Korean Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

a journalists' delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

the members of the delegation are: kim ung taek, deputy department head of the "korean people's army news"; choe won uk, correspondent of the korean central broadcasting committee; choe sun oan, section chief of the women's publishing house; sung du pyo, correspondent of "rodong sinmun"; kim gwang sop, section chief of the korean central news agency; and cha ung su and nong hyon jong, correspondents of the korean central news agency.

the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by leading members of the peking press circles, the information department and the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, and the china-korea friendship association chang chi-chih, shih shao-hua, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, liao chu-chiang, wang kuo-chuan, chen chu, lu wei-chao, chen wen-chun, chang cheng-teh, teng kang, tu wan-jung, shih wei and chang chang-hai.

present were also kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and "rodong sinmun" stationed in peking.

there were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung at peking airport. filled with joy, more than 1,000 revolutionary workers of "the people's daily", the central broadcasting administration, "the liberation army daily" and the nsinhua news agency gathered at the airport to await the arrival of the comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

kim song gol and the other korean comrades alighted the plane amid the beatings of drums and gongs and met the welcoming crowd. waving the national flags of china and korea and bouquets, the crowd kept shouting: "warm welcome to our korean comrades-in-arms exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland exclamation" "we firmly support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live premier kim il sung exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea.

Peking Press Circles Give Banquet Warmly Welcoming Korean Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1971)

the peking press circles gave a banquet today warmly welcoming the journalists' delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency.

attending the banquet were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i. of the korean embassy in peking, and om tae ryong, correspondent of the korean central news agency and "rodong sinmun" stationed in peking.

present were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang chi-chih, leading member of the hsinhua news agency; and shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the hsinhua news agency. prior to the banquet, they met comrade kim song gol and other korean comrades.

comrade chang chi-chih and comrade kim song gol spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean people.

in his speech, comrade chang chi-chih extended, on behalf of the peking press circles, a warm welcome and cordial regards to the comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle in the east.

he said: we are glad to see that the peoples and journalists of china and korea are united closer than ever before in the struggle against their common enemies. the friendly visit to china of the korean journalists' delegation led by comrade kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency, will certainly make new contributions to the further strengthening and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and journalists of the two countries.

comrade chang chi-chih warmly praised the heroic korean people who, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade premier kim il sung, have displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, vigorously launched the chollima movement and scored brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

he said: the democratic people's republic of korea has already become a strong bastion of the forefront of the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle in the east. we heartily wish the fraternal korean people still greater achievements in revolution and construction. we firmly believe that korea's beautiful land stretching three thousand li will surely be unified and the 40 million korean people will surely achieve reunion.

comrade chang chi-chih said: the current situation in the world revolution is excellent. a new high tide in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is suring ahead throughout the world. comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, delivered an important

speech on august 6, in which he made a penetrating analysis of the current international situation and stressed the necessity for the chinese and korean people to fight shoulder to shoulder and the strengthening of the militant unity of the peoples of korea, cambodia, china, viet nam and laos to deal together with any enemy invasion. this is a great encouragement and support to the chinese people. if u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism dare to impose a war of aggression once again on the chinese and korean peoples and the peoples of other asian countries, they will certainly meet with still more ignominious defeat in face of the chinese people, the korean people, the peoples of the three indochinese countries and the peoples of other asian countries who are united together.

comrade chang chi-chin warmly praised the great friendship between the peoples of china and korea. he said: the militant friendship sealed in blood between the peoples of the two countries in their long struggle against the common enemies, is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this militant friendship can stand any test and no force whatsoever can undermine it.

in his speech, comrade kim song gol said: carrying warm friendly feelings of the korean people and journalists for the fraternal chinese people and journalists, the korean journalists' delegation has come here to visit the close neighbour china. our delegation takes this opportunity to convey warm militant greetings of the korean people and journalists to the fraternal chinese people and journalists.

he said: under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people, thoroughly implementing our party's idea of juche, have made brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning our country into a powerful socialist industrial state. energetically carrying out the grand programme of the six-year plan put forward by the great leader comrade kim il sung at the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea, our entire working people are creating new innovations and performing new miracles every day on all the fronts of socialist construction and waging a valiant struggle for the realization of the independent unification of the fatherland.

comrade kim song gol said: the achievements of the korean and chinese peoples in their socialist construction and the daily consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries have further augmented the might of the socialist new east, providing an even more reliable guarantee for checking the scheming activities of aggression by u.s. and japanese imperialism and safeguarding the peace and security in the far east.

comrade kim song gol expressed the firm conviction that the ineradicable militant friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china, which have been forged and nurtured personally by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, will be further consolidated and developed on the common front against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

present at the banquet were leading members of the foreign ministry, the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, the peking press circles and the china-korea friendship association ma wen-po, shen chien, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, tsui chin-yao, liao chu-chiang, wang kuo-chuan, chen chu, lu wei-chao, chen wer-chun, chang cheng-teh, teng kang, tu wan-jung, shih wei and chang chang-hai.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Returns to Peking after Visit to Tientsin

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, and the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea he is leading returned to peking by train this evening in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister li yao-wen, after a visit to tientsin.

the distinguished korean guests were welcomed at the peking railway station by leading members of the departments concerned including fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo and li chiang. also present at the railway station were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, and choi yong man, first secretary, of the korean embassy in peking.

on their departure from tientsin, the distinguished korean guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by hsieh fuen-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal party committee, the municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin including chang fu-heng, wang yi, wang man-tien, wang yuan-po and li jung-kuei, as well as 3,000 revolutionary people.

during its stay in tientsin, the delegation visited the no. 641 factory, tientsin new harbour, and tientsin's woolen mill, no. 2 machine tool plant, heavy machinery plant and wrist watch factory, and attended a revolutionary theatrical performance. the happy news of the visit of the korean comrades-in-arms was an encouragement to the factory and harbour workers who gave the guests on exuberant welcome with profound proletarian internationalist feelings. vice-premier chong jun taek and other korean comrades-in-arms praised the tientsin workers who, under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and made achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

back in peking from tientsin on board the same train this evening were tsao ke-chiang, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry who accompanied the delegation to tientsin; and ma jang ok, counsellor, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking who were with the delegation on the visit.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR Government Trade Delegation Back Home from China Tour

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 12, 1971)

mohamed abdullah merziban, u.a.r. minister of economy and foreign trade, and his wife, and the u.a.r. government trade delegation he led, flew back here this morning from a friendly visit to china. u.a.r. ambassador to china salah el-abd also returned on the same plane.

they were met at the airport by mohamed riad salama, under-secretary of the ministry of economy and foreign trade, mohammed hadi magharabi, under-secretary of the ministry of supply and home trade, and other senior officials.

also present to welcome them was yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in u.a.r.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Black Workers' Congress from US Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

the leader of the delegation of the black workers' congress from the united states james forman and member of the delegation mrs. helen jones left here for home by air today after a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned including tang ming-chao, wu hsiao-ta, li hsiao-pai, tao yuan-hui, kuo ching-an and kao hsien.

another member of the delegation, muhammed kenyatta, had left china earlier.

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COMMUNIST LABOR UNIVERSITY

Chairman Mao's Brilliant Thought on Education Lights Up the Road Forward

- An investigation report on Kiangsi Communist Labor University

by

The Investigating Team of the CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 11, 1971)

Under the illumination of the Party's general line of building socialism and guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, a new thing in socialist revolution--Kiangsi Communist Labor University--was born in 1958.

On July 30, 1961, on the eve of the third anniversary of the founding of Communist Labor University, the great leader Chairman Mao personally wrote a letter giving brilliant instructions to Communist Labor University. Chairman Mao's letter was an important document of the proletarian revolution in education that further indicated the orientation for the revolution in education.

Armed with Chairman Mao's brilliant instructions, Communist Labor University launched a violent struggle against the bourgeoisie and gradually grew to maturity and became strong. The great proletarian cultural revolution completely destroyed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education pushed through by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company, and the level of consciousness of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students in class struggle and struggle in line was

further raised. Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education was firmly implemented and the Communist Labor University again registered new development and improvement. At present the one main school and 132 branch schools have enrolled nearly 50,000 students. Over the past 13 years the school gradually set up and operated more than 390 farms, forest farms and animal farms and 248 factories and workshops. It owned 65,000 mow of paddy and upland fields and more than 950,000 mow of woods and orchards. More than 120,000 construction personnel in various fields have been trained at different times and they have become a vital force for socialist revolution and socialist construction throughout the province.

Growing to Maturity in the Struggle Between the Two Lines

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The birth of a new thing can be realized only through a serious struggle against old things." Since its founding, the Communist Labor University has come through the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

In 1958, under Chairman Mao's call, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," Communist Labor University was founded. The broad masses of workers and peasants hastened to inform each other of the news, and sent their children to school. The birth of Communist Labor University was an effective blow to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education and the bourgeois educational system. It did away with the evil practice of the former educational system that was alienated from proletarian politics, from productive labor and from the worker-peasant masses, smashed the shackles of the former educational system that deprived the worker-peasant masses and their children of the right to education, and supplied new experience for developing the cause of proletarian education with greater, better, faster and more economical results.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education and actively pushed through the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. They vilified that Communist Labor University "as not a university but a pig farm" and that "the school does not resemble a school, its farm does not resemble a farm, its students do not resemble students and the peasants do not resemble peasants." They made use of the power they usurped and adopted the mean method of "non-recognition" and "non-approval," in an endeavor to smother Communist Labor University in the cradle. The demons and monsters in society and the bourgeois academic "authorities" also leaped out one after another to attack maliciously Communist Labor University.

Faced with the violent attacks of the class enemies, the revolutionary teachers and students of Communist Labor University studied Chairman Mao's works and Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education under the guidance of the Party and unfolded within the confines of the school airing of views, contending and debating to the fullest extent and publicizing their views in big character posters thus whipping up a mass movement for

"criticizing the bourgeoisie." The crux of the problem was whether or not it was necessary to run Communist Labor University, whether or not diligence in work and frugality in operating a school were "unbecoming," and whether or not part-time study and part-time labor would lower the quality of teaching. In this debate, the broad masses of workers and peasants and their children resolutely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, and vigorously criticized the bourgeoisie. They used what they had gone through in person to recall the bitterness of their being deprived of the right to education in the old society, hailed the blessings of their being able to attend university in the new society, accused the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist educational systems and eulogized Chairman Mao's thought on education. By means of this struggle, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students realized that the class enemies' vilifications and attacks of Communist Labor University as "unbecoming" showed precisely that Communist Labor University did not resemble a bourgeois university, but was in the pattern of a proletarian university, which was very good indeed.

At the juncture of the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines, great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant letter of instruction was transmitted to Communist Labor University and the red sun shone over the university. Chairman Mao's directive clearly pointed out the course for Communist Labor University and gave the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students infinite power and strength. With throbbing hearts and warm tears in their eyes, the broad masses of students and teachers shouted over and over again "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Not long afterward, in the light of the vilifications and attacks made by the class enemies against Communist Labor University, the proletarian headquarters gravely pointed out that "this means you are challenged by the bourgeoisie," and encouraged the revolutionary teachers and students to "stand firm and hold fast." Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant directive and with the support of the proletarian headquarters, the revolutionary teachers and students of Communist Labor University, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, repulsed the attacks of the class enemies and defended the fruits of the proletarian revolution in education. Communist Labor University made rapid development in the struggle.

However, the class struggle was by no means over. In 1961, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties brought on by three years of natural calamities in China joined the anti-China chorus of imperialism, revisionism, and reaction and launched a rabid attack against the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. On the educational front they counter-attacked and settled accounts in reverse, crying out that "the revolution in education has been upset, and is in a mess." They openly opposed Chairman Mao's letter of instruction, made use of their powers and functions to strike blows at Communist Labor University and forcibly ordered it "to dismount."

The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of Communist Labor University as well as the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education rose up in great numbers to give battle. When the news of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lu Ting-i and company trying to do away with Communist Labor University reached Tungkushan in Chian hsien, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the vicinity immediately sent representatives that night to Communist Labor University voicing firm support for the continued operation of Communist Labor University. They categorically declared, "Communist Labor University cannot be disbanded. If they refuse to run it we shall run it." When the branch school in Shangyu was forcibly disbanded, 64 children of poor and lower-middle peasants, supported by the local poor and lower-middle peasants fearing neither oppression nor persecution, resolutely refused to leave the school. Filled with profound proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, they wrapped up the signboard of Communist Labor University with a piece of red cloth and on the hills of Meiling 1,000 meters above sea level, they relied on their own efforts to start a tea plantation, and persevered in production as they studied until the branch school reopened in 1965. Under the most difficult situation of the time, the revolutionary teachers and students of the main school, bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching on "self-reliance and arduous struggle," made an expedition to the P'oyang Lake far away. They built with their hands a 9-kilometer long embankment with almost 1,000,000 cubic meters of earth work by the side of the lake and reclaimed more than 6,000 mow of land. The teachers and students of the Huangkangshan branch school attacked the barren hills and after two winters of heroic struggle, they reclaimed 1,200 mow of wasteland and very quickly became self-supporting in food grain.

Lenin once said, "The victory of Marxism in theory has obliged its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists." When Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang saw that their scheme had come to naught, they once again changed their counter-revolutionary tactics. Counter-revolutionary revisionist Lu Ting-i and others made their way at different times to Communist Labor University, hypocritically expressed their wish to "recognize" Communist Labor University and attempted to incorporate Communist Labor University into the orbit of "two kinds of educational systems" of the revisionist line in education. They also utilized their agents in Communist Labor University and under the pretext of "improving on the quality of education," they advertised "toeing the line of full-time university" and "developing higher, finer and pioneering things." They suggested "comparing textbooks, study periods and quality" with full-time schools. For a time the school system became longer and longer, the books got thicker and thicker, the load grew heavier and heavier for the students, and the percentage of poor and lower-middle peasants and their children enrolled also showed a decline.

With the Communist Labor University at the critical juncture of facing changes, it was again Chairman Mao and the proletarian headquarters that promptly corrected its course. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students studied anew Chairman Mao's brilliant thought on education must be revolutionized, and his letter of instruction to Communist Labor University. Based on the views of the masses and in association with

the series of problems occurring in the revolution in education, they consciously examined things, summed up experience and rectified shortcomings so as to enable Communist Labor University to advance and develop vigorously in the direction charted by Chairman Mao.

Part-Work Part-Study, Study While One Works, Not Taking a Penny from the State

Part-work and part-study, study while one works, study on the one hand and take part in production on the other--this has all along been promoted by Chairman Mao and was also the revolutionary tradition of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College.

The rapid development of socialist revolution and construction in China requires the training of an army of proletarian intellectuals. The broad masses of workers, peasants and laboring people have a pressing demand for studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as socialist culture, science and technology. Based on Chairman Mao's thought on education, Communist Labor University has carried out part-work part-study, and study while one works, thus enabling the broad masses of laboring people and their children to enjoy the right to education. When Communist Labor University was founded, it unambiguously stipulated the students must be enrolled mainly from among workers, peasants and their children, with first condition given to proletarian politics and labor. On the one hand it recruited the children of workers and peasants with definite practical experience and a given cultural standard for the training of a younger generation that was red and vocationally proficient. On the other hand it trained worker and peasant activists and basic-level cadres with rich practical experience with no limitation set on age and cultural standard. This reflected the urgent demand of the broad masses of laboring people and also fully embodied the vivid class nature of proletarian education.

The enforcement of part-work part-study and study while one works has gradually developed the proletarian cause of education with greater, faster, better and more economic results and created favorable conditions for the broad masses of workers and peasants and their children to go to college without approaching the state for money. Take Chingan hsien for example. It is a mountain area with a population of more than 100,000. In the past, under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, the workers and peasants and their children could not attend or afford to attend college. Since the enforcement of part-work, part-study and study as one works by the Chiangan branch school, more than 2,000 workers and peasants' children as well as 357 worker and poor-and-lower-middle-peasant activists have gone at different time to study in Communist Labor University. The broad masses of workers and peasants said in praise: "Communist Labor University is like the sunflower, blossoming in the homes of workers and peasants. Children of workers and peasants are going to college, and cultural power has now returned to its old home."

The enforcement of part-work, part-study and study while one works is imbued with violent struggle. In its inaugural days Communist Labor University started to enroll students even as the school was built. Many of the branch schools were without rooms and beds. Classes were taught and meals were taken in the open. The broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles," and emulating the revolutionary tradition of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College, they erected matsheds and studied as they did manual work to build schools.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang basically did not recognize Communist Labor University. The bourgeois "authorities" asserted that it "could not carry on." However, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students proudly declared: "We are not learning the set of foreign conventions of the bourgeoisie. If we merely sit down and wait for things done for us or ask the higher level for help, how could it be described as Communist Labor University?" With a red heart and a pair of hands, they built school premises when they had none. Because there was no arable land they reclaimed land themselves, and when there was no grain, they cultivated it themselves. They got going to build bases for learning industrial work and farming and put up one new school after another. In the past ten years or more, Communist Labor University has not only trained 120,000 students, but also erected 550,000 cubic meters of school premises, reclaimed 27,000 mow of wasteland, planted 350,000 mow of woods, produced almost 200,000,000 catties of grain and its revenue amounted to more than 150,000,000 yuan. The main school as well as a third of the branch schools have become self-supporting in grain, money, edible oil, meat and vegetables and the majority of branch schools have become self-supporting in grain. Some have even surplus grain for sale to the state in support of socialist revolution and construction.

After the students came to school, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction that "all the work a school does should be directed toward transforming the students' ideology," Communist Labor University persevered in giving first place to political and ideological education to the fore, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to train, educate and transform people, strengthening class education and education in revolutionary tradition and permitting the students to temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements. The students came from among the workers and peasants and would return to industrial work or farming. They established the thought of studying for the revolution and serving proletarian politics. In order to help the section of the students with lower cultural standard overcome difficulties in study, Communist Labor University set up preparatory courses in which the students studied first fundamental knowledge of culture prior to taking up vocational studies.

For more than ten years in the past, the worker-peasant students trained by Communist Labor University were distributed over the broad countryside of the province. Most of them were high in political consciousness, good in ideology and style of work, capable of withstanding hard work, good at maintaining contacts with the masses, and were therefore

greatly welcomed by the workers and peasants. In 1961 the 24 graduates assigned by the Lushan branch school to the Huangshakang commune of Hsiushui hsien tried to work for the permanent control of sandstorms and the transformation of nature. After battling for ten whole years, they finally blanketed Huangshakang with greenery, and most of the students of the branch school gloriously joined the Communist Party.

Stand Resolutely for the Unity of Theory and Reality, Carry Out the Three-in-One Combination of Teaching, Production and Scientific Research

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching on "unity of theory and reality," Communist Labor University proceeded from the concrete conditions of Kiangsi to operate school and practiced part-work part-study. Work referred to work connected with agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, and study meant the study of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. On the basis of this principle, a series of reforms was also conducted in the content and method of teaching.

The greater part of Kiangsi is mountainous, and the province has always been portrayed as comprising "60 percent mountains, 10 percent rivers and 20 percent farmland." In accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for the development of the national economy, Communist Labor University resolutely stands for facing three things in operating school--facing agriculture, facing production and facing the basic level. With the main school facing the whole province and the branch schools facing their own hsien, emphasis is laid on taking agriculture as the key factor. According to local conditions, it sets up eight specialties in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, agricultural machinery, finance, accounting, part-time farming and part-time medicine. Some branch schools set up only one or two specialties or two or three specialties. Specialties are set up mainly in farms, forest farms and animal farms operated by the schools, factories (workshops) operated by the schools mainly for "four kinds of transformation" in farming, and in farms (factories). The students work part time and study part time, and the teachers work part time and teach part time. While taking part in production some workers also take up teaching work. They resolutely stand for the unity of theory and reality, combine teaching of theory with productive labor and raise the level of teaching and production by means of scientific research. The bad habit of "teaching farming in the classroom" and "cultivating forests on the blackboard" as practiced by colleges in the past has fundamentally been altered and a new teaching system integrating teaching, production and scientific research established.

Proceeding from the needs of construction in the mountainous and rural areas and maintaining close contacts with realities, Communist Labor University has reformed the content of teaching. For example, the former teaching material on pedology consisted of several hundred thousand words, but for red soil which covers 90 percent of Kiangsi, there were only a little more than 500 words which only discussed the general aspects of red soil without discussing its transformation and use. By taking red soil as the

key factor, summing up the experience of the masses and grasping the laws governing the utilization and improvement of red soil, Communist Labor University has completed new teaching materials for pedology. In coordination with teachings, the Liuchiachan branch school has planted on a parcel of barren red earth more than 300 mow of tea plants, thus smashing the theory that tea could not be grown on red soil. It has changed more than 400 mow of red earth into paddy fields with an average per-mow yield of more than 900 catties.

The forests of Kiangsi mainly produce fir, pine, bamboo, tea seed oil and wood oil, and the specialty in forestry of Communist Labor University mainly operates courses on these subjects. For example because bamboo is widely distributed and used in Kiangsi, the main school as well as many branch schools have especially set up courses in bamboo to enable the students to grasp the technique governing its cultivation, care and use. A commune in Nanch'eng hsien tried to develop the production of bamboo, but because it had not grasped the cultivation technique, cultivation of bamboo proved to be unsuccessful for three years in succession. Later the commune got hold of a returned graduate from the specialty in forestry of Communist Labor University to guide planting. This student applied the theory and practical experience he had learned and acquired to guide the masses to plant bamboo. Every bamboo grove planted thrived and soon several barren hills were planted to bamboo.

In accordance with the law of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," Communist Labor University combines teaching in class with teaching on the spot and teaching inside the school with summing up the experience of the masses outside the school. In teaching it emphasizes linking up theory with reality and living study and application. In production it emphasizes using theory to guide practice and constantly raising the level of theory in practice. In scientific research it advocates bold experiments, and constantly uses the fruits of new scientific research to guide production and reinforce the content of teaching.

Schools Are Dispersed Over Various Hills with a Few Operating on the Plain in the Province and Are Closely Coordinated with the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

The schools of Communist Labor University are scattered over the various hills throughout the province, and only a few schools are located on the plain. School education is closely coordinated with the three great revolutionary movements in society, thus giving powerful impetus to the development of socialist revolution and construction in the mountainous and rural areas.

Before liberation, Kiangsi was ruthlessly ravaged by the Kuomintang reactionaries, and the economy and culture of the rural areas and in particular the mountain areas were comparatively backward. Some of the mountain areas were sparsely populated and fields and orchards were left untended. After the inauguration of Communist Labor University, wasteland was reclaimed,

highways were built, power stations were constructed, barren hills were planted to trees, the soil was improved on, new techniques were popularized and a socialist new countryside has thus been built. For example, Linkangshan--the place where the Nanch'eng branch school is situated--was a red mound in the past. "There were no trees on its hills and its field did not produce grain." After the school was set up, it not only trained more than 1,000 personnel specialized in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agricultural machinery for the countryside but also operated farms, forest farms, animal farms and tractor stations which brought about a vigorous and flourishing scene. The masses called it the Tachai of Nanch'eng and a model for the building of a socialist new mountain area.

The operating of schools in mountain and rural areas is closely coordinated with the three great revolutionary movements. The classrooms there are the biggest and the teaching materials are most lively. The new fruits and new experience created by the broad masses of workers and peasants in socialist revolution and construction greatly enriched the content of teaching and stimulated educational reform. At the same time, school teaching and the fruits of scientific research of the school are also able to serve directly the three great revolutionary movements.

Through making investigation outside the school, summing up the experience of the masses, combining teaching with production, comparing and testing seeds, selecting and breeding a new short-stalk variety for popularization in 70 percent of the communes and production teams throughout the hsien, and increasing the yield by 17 to 25 percent, the Hsinkan branch school has become a center for the research and breeding of fine rice strains.

The specialty in agronomy of the Huangfeng branch school summed up the experience of the masses, combined production with scientific research, and experimented with the manufacture of many types of indigenous insecticides that were highly effective and low in cost to meet the needs of one-third of the communes and production teams throughout the hsien. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Communist Labor University regards as urgent what the poor and lower-middle peasants regard as urgent and thinks what the poor and lower-middle peasants are thinking. It is truly a good school as praised by Chairman Mao."

Most of the vast rural and mountain areas of Kiangsi are old revolutionary bases. Schools are run on the doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants are able to see them and look after them, and they are the best teachers for regularly imparting education on revolutionary traditions to the students.

The students of the Chingkangshan branch school constantly invited the Red militiamen and veteran Red Army fighters of the old days to give lectures on revolutionary traditions. The students studied Chairman Mao's brilliant revolutionary practice, learned from the Red Army veterans their wholehearted devotion to the revolution and their noble character of serving the people wholeheartedly, established the thought of serving the people "wholly" and "completely," conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works and raised their

consciousness in studying for the revolution. After graduation, many students have been able to take a firm stand, adopt a simple and plain style of work and withstand the test of arduous environment in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, thus becoming trail blazers in the struggle against nature.

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During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Communist Labor University summed up its more than ten years of experience in running schools, studied the experience of Tsinghua University and Peking University in struggle-criticism-transformation, "took the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" and took a big step forward along Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education.

In order to set in motion the penetrating development of the revolution in education throughout the province, the CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee and the Provincial Revolutionary Committee are resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7" Directive and Chairman Mao's letter of instruction to Communist Labor University, vigorously grasping the struggle between the two lines and calling upon the whole province to operate Communist Labor University type of schools. At present a number of Communist Labor University-type schools have continuously emerged like wild flowers of many hues all over the province.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

CCP Committee of a Certain PLA Unit Stationed in Canton Fully Develops Democracy and Correctly Practices Centralization in Accordance with Chairman Mao's Teaching

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 12, 1971)

(Our own correspondent) The CCP committee of a certain PLA unit stationed in Canton followed Chairman Mao's teaching that "without democracy, there cannot be correct centralization," fully developed democracy within the Party, mobilized the revolutionary enthusiasm of all the members of the CCP committee and insured the correct leadership of the CCP committee.

Not To Neglect the Opinions of the Minority When the Opinion of the Majority Is Unanimous

This unit failed to secure the title of "four-good" company for more than a year. But what was the reason? The CCP committee of this unit studied this question in June this year. Most of the committee members were in favor of the transfer of a principal cadre of this company; but a small number of committee members thought they should not transfer this cadre but should keep him in the company so as to strengthen ideological education on him.

In order to gain a clear picture of this question, CCP committee secretary T'ien Lu came to stay in a selected spot in this company together with some of the members of the CCP committee. They discovered that although the cadre in question did have some shortcomings yet he was basically good and that they could correct his shortcomings through ideological education and raise his consciousness without transferring him out of the company.

After investigation and study, everybody obtained a correct understanding and unanimously decided that this cadre should be educated. Comrade T'ien Lu began to help this cadre personally and at the same time organized a study class for the cadres of the company so as to help them raise their level of consciousness in the struggle in line. After a period of work, the cadre in question was made to understand his own shortcomings correctly and he resolved to correct his shortcomings. In the meantime the ideological revolutionization of the whole leading body of this company was put into effect and work in the company was pushed forward.

This incident made the CCP committee realize: Under general circumstances the opinion of the majority is correct and the minority must submit themselves to the opinion of the majority. But sometimes truth is on the side of the minority. Therefore, we must not readily reject the opinion of the minority; instead, we should make concrete analysis and find out if such an opinion is consistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the actual objective situation. If the opinion of the minority is correct, we should persuade the majority to submit themselves to the correct opinion. From then

on the CCP committee never rejected the opinion of the minority readily and tried to absorb the useful parts of the opinion of the minority even when it was proved by practice to be incorrect.

On one occasion, the work group of an organ summed up the experience of a company in reading conscientiously. Most of the members of the CCP committee thought that this experience reflected the reality of this company, and the propaganda of this typical example could push the entire unit forward. But some of the comrades also thought that since some of the people in this company were arrogant and self-complacent, the propaganda of this typical example would promote the growth of conceit . They therefore were not in favor of popularizing it. The CCP committee held that they should look at this company with the viewpoint of one divided into two and must not negate their basic experience because some of the comrades were a little self-complacent and that it was indeed dangerous that certain individuals among them did not overcome promptly their self-complacency. The CCP committee therefore proceeded to publicize the advanced experience of this company but in the meantime it stepped up ideological education on modesty and prudence for this company, so as to enable the cadres and fighters in this company to look at themselves from the viewpoint of one divided into two and advance incessantly in the struggle.

Paying Attention To Developing Democracy When There Are Dissenting Opinions

An incident took place in the CCP committee of this unit in May this year: At a meeting for discussing how to exercise a good grip over the basic level, Chu Wen-ch'ing, deputy secretary of the CCP committee, felt that there was much work to attend to in the area, and he favored the release of one of the standing committee members, who was staying at a selected spot, for grasping work in the area. After he aired his opinion, other committee members did not have any other view for the time being. So thinking appeared to have been unified.

At the time Chu Wen-ch'ing thought that although I did not hear any dissenting opinions, yet did it really mean that there were no dissenting opinions? Chairman Mao taught us: "If there were no contradictions and ideological struggles for solving contradictions within the Party, the life of the Party would come to an end. Among more than a dozen people in the "body," there could be no absolute unification, but why were there no dissenting opinions then? This might be because I failed to develop democracy fully in the past and thus affected everybody's willingness to bare their hearts. So he organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's writings on democratic centralism and voluntarily examined his own shortcomings so as to urge everybody to air his opinion. In this way a democratic atmosphere was gradually activated. Some of the CCP committee members said: To solve problems in the area we must proceed from the "spots." Experience acquired from the "spots" could be used to guide work in the area better. After a full discussion, the CCP committee decided not to release the standing committee member staying at a selected spot to grasp work in the area although there was relatively much work to be done in the

area. Perseverance in using the spots to push area work forward helped solve the problem of area work as well as promoted the ideological revolutionization of the CCP committee members themselves.

This incident enlightened the members of the CCP committee: We must pay more attention to developing democracy when there are no dissenting opinions. The CCP committee adopted three measures for letting all its members air their opinions and bringing out their different views for the sake of the revolution:

First, organization of all members of the CCP committee to study regularly Chairman Mao's writings on democratic centralism so as to raise their self-consciousness in boldly exposing contradictions for strengthening unified centralism in the Party.

Second, the secretary and deputy secretary taking the lead to combat self and criticize revisionism and taking the initiative to assume responsibility whenever problems arise. They also constantly learn from the masses and consult the masses whenever there are problems to be solved.

Third, making sufficient preparations before convening any meeting and cultivating the good work style of investigation and study.

This fortified the democratic style of work of the secretary and deputy secretary and raised the enthusiasm of the members of the CCP committee.

Continued Development of Democracy After a Resolution Is Adopted

In January this year this CCP committee agreed, after a full discussion, to convene a discussion and application meeting in mid-March for cadres above the battalion level to study philosophy. On the eve of the discussion and application meeting, a member of the CCP committee proposed not to convene this meeting in view of the change in the situation. Is it all right to change a decision after it was adopted? The secretary of the CCP committee studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "As a result of unpredicted situations discovered in the course of practice, ideas, theories, plans and schemes are often changed partially; they may sometimes even be changed totally." He came to understand: Often, correct knowledge can be completed only after many repetitions from practice to knowledge and from knowledge to practice. To be satisfied with an existing resolution without further studying new problems encountered during the process of practice and without handling dissenting opinions earnestly when they appear cannot be considered a full development of democracy.

So the secretary of the CCP committee earnestly discussed the original decision of the committee and the changes in situation together with all members. They agreed that the original decision of convening a discussion and application meeting was for giving impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement for the living study and application of

Mao Tse-tung's thought in the unit; it was correct at the time. But the CCP committee at a high level had now arranged work anew and if we did not alter our plan accordingly and still went ahead to summon all cadres above the battalion level to convene a discussion and application meeting, implementation of the spirit of the instructions of the CCP committee at a higher level would be affected. Furthermore, discussion and application meetings did not have to be held on the basis of concentration, and criticism of revisionism and rectification could serve as good discussion and application meetings. After this study all agreed to revise the original decision and made new work arrangements according to the new situation.

This CCP committee was good at studying new problems in the course of practice. It paid attention to the development of democracy, listened to the opinions of others and was ever-ready to revise its original plans even in the course of implementing correct decisions.

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RIVER CONTROL

Victorious Completion of Main Project for Diverting the Wei River at Paochihsia for Irrigation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA report from Sian, August 12) The heroic people of 14 hsien and municipalities on the Weipei plateau at the western part of Kuanchung in Shensi Province--guided by the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results" as advanced by Chairman Mao and the great strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people"--have united together to build a major water conservation project--the main project for diverting the Wei River at Paochihsia for irrigation that has recently been successfully completed and begun to discharge water. The project, after the parts are fitted together, will turn more than 1,700,000 mow of farmland into irrigated fields on the ancient arid plateau and create favorable conditions for the realization of stable and high yields in cotton and grain in the region.

The project for diverting the Wei River at Paochihsia for irrigation began with the damming of the gorge of the Wei River for diverting water that flows at the rate of 60 cubic meters a second, and leading it up the Weipei plateau. Besides the main dam, the project also comprises 220 kilometers of trunk canals lined with concrete and more than 17,000 units of structures of various types. The general trunk canal runs along the steep slopes at the edge of the Weipei plateau from east to west, winding its way across numerous rivers and ravines, running through more than ten tunnels and emptying itself into the Ching River. This man-made "heavenly river" is connected with reservoirs, pumping stations as well as hundreds of branch canals along the way to form an irrigation network for diverting, storing and pumping water. People of the irrigation areas, looking at the flow of clear water on the plateau, warmly hailed the completion of the project as a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The Weipei plateau is a flat area with fertile soil and is one of the major grain and cotton producing regions in Shensi Province. However, because there is little rainfall, it is also called the arid plateau. Before liberation, under the reactionary rule of the reactionary class, the land would be barren of crops for thousands of li whenever there was a drought, the broad masses of laboring people had no alternative but to flee the famine and become beggars. According to records, in the great drought of 1929 to 1931, some 60,000 people perished from hunger in the hsien of Lich'uan which at that time had a population of 129,000. How true it was to say: "The rolling Wei River flows eastward but no harvest is reaped on the arid plateau in nine out of ten years. Drinking water is more precious than oil, and the sufferings of the poor are without end."

After liberation, under the wise leadership and close concern of the Party and Chairman Mao, the people of the plateau began to take the socialist road. They sank wells, dug ponds, energetically built various water conservation projects and obtained outstanding results in the battle against drought and the development of agricultural production. In 1958, under the guidance of the general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results," the people there began work on the construction of the project for diverting the Wei River at Paochihsia for irrigation and resolved to lead the Wei River up the plateau so as to change completely the arid look. However, due to the interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, this project was later forced to dismount.

The great proletarian cultural revolution smashed completely Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and further whipped up the activism of the masses for socialist construction. In the spring of 1969, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the project for diverting the Wei River at Paochihsia for irrigation was completely resumed. The Shensi Provincial Revolutionary Committee listed this project as an important water conservation construction project in the whole province and the relevant administrative districts, hsien and municipalities specially set up command posts. More than 100,000 civilian workers in the two administrative districts of Paochi and Hanyang were organized and sent to the work site, thus starting with a bang the battle for the project at Paochihsia.

Under the leadership of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, the "three-support and two-military personnel"* of the PLA and the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians taking part in the construction of this project, have in the construction project given prominence to proletarian politics, and creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of construction. They used the work site as a classroom and the fact of the "mounting, dismounting and remounting" of the project for diverting the Wei River at Paochihsia for irrigation in the struggle between the two lines as teaching material, criticized over and over again Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and extensively conducted education in line. The level of consciousness of the broad masses of civilian workers in building the canals and dams for the revolution rose higher and higher, and so was their drive. They braved the bitter cold and the intense heat, displayed courage in battle and developed the style of continuous fighting. After more than two years, they finally successfully completed this mighty project for diverting the Wei River for irrigation.

"The spirit of Yenan" cultivated by Chairman Mao has borne rich fruit in the project for diverting the Wei River at Paochihsia for irrigation. The "three-support and two-military" personnel and the broad masses

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* Meaning supporting industry, agriculture and the Left, military control and military training.--SCMP Ed.

of cadres and civilian workers engaged in construction, demonstrated the style of arduous struggle. From the commencement to the completion of the project, they at all times firmly adhered to the principle of self-reliance, of procuring materials locally, of starting work with indigenous methods and of combining indigenous methods with modern methods so that the project could obtain greater, better, faster and more economic results. In the autumn of 1969, at a work site in the Ch'ien hsien area, there arose an argument on the question of whether or not it was necessary to operate an explosives plant. Some said: "Paochihsia is an important project in the province. We can approach a higher level for the explosives we need for blasting rocks and cutting canals." However the majority were in favor of inheriting and developing the "spirit of Yenan" fostered by Chairman Mao himself, of relying on their own hands and efforts. A poor peasant commune member called Chang Chi-hsiang and others came forward with a large pot and a grindstone, and in a dilapidated cave they set up an explosives plant. In half a year's time they were able to produce by themselves more than 90,000 kilograms of indigenous explosives that not only satisfied the needs of construction work but also saved capital for the state. Inspired by the "spirit of Yenan," the broad masses of civilian workers started work with indigenous methods and made use of crude equipment to set up at different times more than 170 explosives plants, cement works, iron and timber processing plants, repair and fitting shops and plants for prefabricating concrete structural parts that produced more than 350 tons of explosives, turned out more than 100,000 big and small prefabricated parts and shouldered the tasks of prefabricating, fitting together, processing and installing more than 17,000 structures of different sizes. They also trained 10,000 peasant technicians in their practice, thus insuring the victorious progress of the project.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Vice Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Touring and Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 13, 1971)

comrade adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania, received today all members of the chinese touring and visiting group led by comrade ting ping now on a friendly visit to albania.

present on the occasion were: kico kasapi, secretary-general of the council of ministers, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, nasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and murat mema, manager of travelling enterprise.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Touring and Visiting Group Feted in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 15, 1971)

the albanian-chinese friendship society and the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries gave a dinner yesterday in honour of all members of the chinese touring and visiting group led by ting ping now on a friendly visit to albania.

present on the occasion were reiz malile, albanian vice-minister of foreign affairs; nasan duma, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; and murat mema, manager of the albanian travelling enterprise.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and staff members of the chinese embassy also attended the dinner.

comrade nasan duma and comrade ting ping spoke at the dinner.

the dinner proceeded in a fraternal, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

Albanian Paper Expresses Full Support for Chinese Government's July 30 Statement

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 14, 1971)

full support for the july 30 statement of the government of the people's republic of china was expressed by "zeri i popullit" in a signed article entitled "the correct stand of people's china on the nuclear disarmament question accords with the interests of all peoples" published on august 10. the article reads in full:

day before yesterday, the albanian press carried the statement of the government of the people's republic of china opposing the convening of a conference of the five nuclear powers. this statement has expressed a correct and principled stand. it has taken into consideration the vital interests of all peoples of the world, big or small, as well as those of real international security. in this statement, the government of the people's republic of china has once more exposed before world public opinion the fiendish aims and demagogic manoeuvres of the moscow social-imperialists who proposed to "convene a conference of the five powers possessing nuclear weapons -- the soviet union, the united states of america, the people's republic of china, france and britain", at which "the problems of nuclear disarmament as a whole should be considered".

this is a diabolical attempt of the soviet revisionist chieftains who, under the smokescreen of an international conference of the five nuclear powers with the participation of the people's republic of china, try to deceive the peoples of the world that they allegedly stand for nuclear disarmament, while at the same time continuing their plot with the participation of their main partners -- the u.s. imperialists -- to secure the nuclear monopoly of these two "super-powers" and, through their nuclear blackmail, to impose on the peoples their dictate and hegemonic domination of the world.

the just and resolute stand of the people's republic of china has smashed this imperialist-revisionist plot. people's china has once more confirmed in this way her principled and consistent stand on questions regarding the vital interests of various peoples and their sovereign rights, including the nuclear disarmament question, the radical solution of which all the peoples of the world are interested in and must have their say. while the two imperialist superpowers, with their known hegemonic aims, regard with contempt and brutally trample upon the sovereign rights and interests of other countries and their people, socialist china has come out once more as a resolute and sincere defender of these interests. the statement of the government of the people's republic of china points out in full correctness: "the prevention of nuclear war, the elimination of nuclear threats and the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons are matters affecting the peace and security of all countries of the world, and a few nuclear countries have no right to brush aside the majority of countries in the world and arbitrarily hold a conference to consider and decide upon matters of such great importance."

the noise being made by the soviet revisionists jointly with the u.s. imperialists about the question of disarmament, including the "conference of the five nuclear powers", is aimed precisely at hiding from the eyes of the peoples their feverish armament race and their aggressive policy of

plotting against the sovereignty of the peoples, seeking to create in this way the illusions that they allegedly are concerned with the question of disarmament. how can the u.s. imperialists and the soviet revisionists have the cheek to speak of disarmament at a time when they are not only unceasingly continuing their armament race but also occupying through their armed forces a number of other countries, members of the aggressive pacts of nato and warsaw treaty, and maintaining numerous military bases on foreign territories and when their fleets are ploughing the seas and oceans to threaten other sovereign countries. how can the two imperialist superpowers speak of disarmament when they are jointly or separately plotting against the independence of other countries, when in indochina and elsewhere the aggressive forces of u.s. imperialism are killing and massacring the peoples?

during all these years the two imperialist superpowers have insistently pursued their counter-revolutionary global joint strategy of frenzied armament race including the nuclear weapon race and the race of nuclear monopoly, blackmail and threat. people can still remember how they have trumpeted loudly about their notorious moscow treaty on "partial nuclear test ban" and a series of deceitful treaties such as the treaty on the "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". these treaties are in fact a product of soviet-u.s. counter-revolutionary collaboration to serve their policy of dictatorship, imperialist hegemony and spheres of influence. the so-called treaty on limited strategic weapons concluded two years ago by the nixon administration and the kremlin chieftains also serves these aims. life proves that these treaties are tools for pushing the policy of aggression and domination of the two imperialist superpowers in the interest of their counter-revolutionary alliance, and are not a step towards disarmament and the security of the people of various countries.

while making demagogic statements on disarmament, nixon and brezhnev have increased their war and armament budget to astronomical figures, expanded their nuclear arsenals, conducted and are conducting military exercises in every part of the world, posing a threat to and blackmailing the world's people and further committing armed aggression. comrade enver hoxha has said: "the fact is that although they speak a lot of disarmament, the imperialists and the revisionists have armed themselves to the teeth and are forming new military alliances so as to dominate the world by the two powers."

the question of real and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament included, is of interest to all peoples of the world, big or small. but real disarmament cannot be achieved at conferences organized by the "superpowers". the freedom-loving peoples entertain no illusion whatever that the two imperialist superpowers stand for disarmament. therefore, they not only do not expect anything from them, but must rise still more forcefully against their aggressive plots and plans. at a time when u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism are arming themselves to the teeth and, speculating with their nuclear potentials, seeking to establish their neo-colonialist hegemony in the world, the countries and peoples who cherish freedom and national independence, have the right and duty to take every measure to strengthen their defence. in these circumstances the people's republic of china has been compelled to develop her own nuclear weapons for the purpose of defence, to cope with the nuclear

threats and blackmail and to completely break the imperialist-revisionist nuclear monopoly. the possession of nuclear weapons and guided missiles by the p.r.c. and her policy in defence of the freedom, independence and sovereign rights of the peoples inspire and back up the struggle of the peoples to smash the hegemonic plots and plans of the two imperialist superpowers.

the albanian people greet and fully support the statement of the government of the p.r.c. which opposes the convening of a conference of the five nuclear powers. the correct, principled and consistent stand of the great socialist china on this question of such great importance is another valuable contribution she makes to the noble efforts of the peoples of the world for real international security. the freedom-loving and sovereign peoples everywhere in the world welcome and joyfully greet this statement of the p.r.c. government, for this is an important and inspiring support to their resolute struggle against the policy of nuclear blackmail of the two imperialist-revisionist superpowers, and to the struggle for the defence of their sovereign rights and for the prohibition and complete and thorough destruction of all nuclear weapons.

CHINA AND CONGO

Delegation of Congolese Revolutionary Union of Women Leaves Peking to Visit Tachai and Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1971)

the delegation of the congolese revolutionary union of women led by josephine bouanga, member of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and national president of the revolutionary union of women, left here by train today to visit tachai and other places in the company of ting hsueh-sung, leading member of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were lo shu-chang and lin chiao-chih, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; leading members of other organizations concerned chou chiu-yen, hsing jen-hsien, lin ai-li and wang ching-ju; and women representatives of the workers, peasants and militia units in the chinese capital.

also present were madame pascal ockyemba-morlende, wife of the ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china; joseph bouckoua, charge d'affairs ad interim of the congolese embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials from the embassy and their wives.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists of Journal "L'humanite-Rouge" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1971)

a delegation of french marxist-leninist communists of the journal "l'humanite-rouge" led by comrade jacques jurquet arrived in peking by air this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee. also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned including comrades jen yun-chung, tang ming-chao, chao hsueh-li, li mei, cheng hsiao-chu, ma ten-chuan, wang chung-chuan and ho lin-fa.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Exhibition on Hungarian Medical Instruments and Medicines Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

the exhibition on hungarian medical instruments and equipment and medicines closed here today after a week-long display.

the exhibition opened on august 7. chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min met and had a friendly talk with all the members of the exhibition group yesterday morning. after the meeting, chou hua-min visited the exhibition in the company of lang geza, general manager of medicor works of hungary, hoffmann miksa, vice-general manager of medimpex of hungary, and bihari laszlo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the hungarian embassy in peking.

workers, medical workers and scientific researchers from factories, hospitals and scientific research institutes concerned visited the exhibition.

during its stay in peking, the hungarian exhibition group visited factories, hospitals, and scenic spots and places of historical interest.

lang geza, hoffmann miksa and others left peking for home today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Second Japanese Kansai Students Friendship Group to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1971)

the second japanese kansai students friendship group to visit china arrived in peking today by train. the 16-member group is led by nobuo nagata, head of the group, akira kajimoto, deputy head, and yaeko eshima, secretary general.

welcoming the group at the railway station were leading members and staff members of the organizations concerned cheng yu-chu, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, yen chi-yung and chiu huan-hsing, as well as representatives of students in the chinese capital.

the group arrived in china on july 29. it visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, wuhan, nanking, shanghai, sian, and yenan before coming to peking.

Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation, Visiting Group of JTTA Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1971)

a japanese junior table tennis delegation led by atsushi goto, principal of the nagoya electrical engineering high school, and a visiting group of the japanese table tennis association led by its vice-president yaichiro yamamoto, arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese table tennis association and other organizations concerned sung chung, wang hsiao-yun, tsou po-hsien, wei chun-lin, ma yu-chen, kuo hui and wang hsueh-fu, chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching and junior table tennis players.

japanese friends in peking rinji miyaishi, yoshikiyo hyodo and nobuhisa izawa were present.

when the japanese guests stepped down the plane, the chinese table tennis players waved their hands in warm welcome. the chinese table tennis players who took part in the 31st world table tennis championships and paid a friendly visit to japan were very glad to meet the japanese friends again. they wished the japanese friends' visit to china a success.

atsushi goto, leader of the japanese junior table tennis delegation, spoke amid warm applause in the rest room of the airport. he said: we have come to china bringing with us the spirit of friendship first. we believe that the contact between the japanese and chinese friends this time once again will help promote the friendship between the peoples of japan and china and the sportsmen of the two countries.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg-China Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1971)

an 11-member delegation of the luxembourg-china friendship association led by adolphe franck, president of the committee of the association, left here by air today for a visit to other parts of china before returning home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese organizations concerned including li chuan-chung, hu hung-fan, liu kuang-ya and lo ta-cheng.

since the delegation arrived in china on august third, it has visited shanghai, nanking and peking and received warm welcome from the masses in these places.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Supports Chinese Government's July 30 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in an editorial yesterday expressed resolute support for the july 30 statement of the government of the people's republic of china.

on july 30, 1971, the editorial said, the government of the people's republic of china issued a statement categorically rejecting the soviet government's proposal on convening a conference of the five powers possessing nuclear weapons. the just and solemn statement of the chinese government has exposed once again the grim visage of the two superpowers, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, which are pursuing in league the politics of hegemony and the policy of nuclear monopoly, nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail in an attempt to dominate the destiny of the people of all countries. it has also revealed the criminal scheme of the two overlords, the united states and the soviet union, to carry out the policy of aggression and war in an attempt to redivide the world.

the statement of the chinese government, it continued, "expressed the principled stand of the chinese government and people who have always resolutely defended the interests of the people of all countries, inspiring the peoples in their just struggle against the u.s. and soviet overlords and their lackeys."

the editorial pointed out, "gone are the days when imperialism could ride roughshod over others. the nuclear monopoly, nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail of the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, have long gone bankrupt. their plot to partition the world is giving

rise to daily mounting and widespread resistance of the people of all countries. they have fallen on harder and harder times. under such circumstances, soviet revisionist social-imperialism has hatched a new plot by dishing up the proposal to convene a conference of the five powers possessing nuclear weapons in an effort to camouflage their rabid expansion of nuclear armament and pursuance of the policy of aggression and war.

"however, this vicious trick of soviet revisionism has been completely exposed. the people's republic of china is a great socialist state and the most loyal and reliable comrade-in-arms of all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations. china will never wallow in the mire with u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism, will never be a superpower and will never resort to the politics of hegemony. the chinese government has once again reiterated explicitly this unswerving revolutionary stand in the july 30 statement."

it went on, "china develops nuclear weapons for the purpose of defence and for breaking the imperialist nuclear monopoly and finally eliminating nuclear weapons. this is for the purpose of safeguarding the security of the people of various countries and the everlasting peace of mankind. this conforms with the fundamental interests of the people of the world. the imperialist nuclear monopoly, nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail have gone bankrupt precisely because china has developed nuclear weapons. therefore, china's development of nuclear weapons has won warm praises and firm support from the people of various countries."

the editorial pointed out that imperialism and its lackeys have shamelessly smeared the foreign policy of great socialist china and her development of nuclear weapons. their purpose is to sabotage the militant solidarity between the people of china and various other countries and to create counter-revolutionary public opinion in favour of their aggression, intervention and armed suppression. their anti-communist, anti-people, anti-china counter-revolutionary tricks have failed ignominiously.

in conclusion, the editorial said: "the malayan people resolutely support the righteous statement of the chinese government. we will strive, together with the people of china and various other countries, for smashing all anti-communist, anti-people and anti-china intrigues of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries."

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Weekly Condemns US "Two Chinas" Plot

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 13, 1971)

the nepalese weekly "matribhumi" in an editorial on august 10 condemned the united states for its plot to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan".

the "two chinas" policy now being pursued by the united states shows that the u.s. has not basically abandoned its conspiracy to block the restoration to the people's republic of china of its legitimate seats in the u.n., said the editorial.

it added: "this 'two chinas' policy has already been rejected by a great majority of countries in the world. ... the people of the world will not feel satisfied until china is restored of its legitimate rights in this world organization after the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek gang which usurps taiwan under u.s. protection."

it noted: "it is hard to believe that the united states will be able to guarantee the continued membership of the chiang kai-shek clique in the u.n. under cover of the argument that it is an 'important question' requiring a two-third majority decision."

it pointed out: "it is likely that the united states may take a more vicious position once its 'two chinas' policy fails. it may advance the one china-one taiwan policy in order to secure the continued membership of the chiang kai-shek gang in the united nations. along with the chinese people, the people of the world are sure to oppose this policy which is as harmful and unrealistic as the 'two chinas' policy."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Physical Culture, Sports Guidance Committee Fetes Visiting Chinese Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 14, 1971)

the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee gave a banquet yesterday in honour of the gymnastic team of the people's republic of china on a visit to korea, according to kcna.

invited to the banquet were the members of the gymnastic team of the people's republic of china led by tien chen.

present were kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly and chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee;

pak jung guk, major general of the korean people's army; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; chon myong su, director of a department of the foreign ministry; and other personages concerned.

korean athletes were also present.

also invited were chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and staff members of the chinese embassy in pyongyang.

kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and tien chen, head of the chinese gymnastic team, spoke at the banquet. both of them expressed the conviction that the mutual visits of the chinese and korean sportsmen would further strengthen and develop the militant friendship and solidarity between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

at the banquet, the hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the health and long life of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, to the health and long life of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the health of comrade lin piao.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of revolutionary friendship and solidarity.

Korean and Chinese Gymnastic Teams Give Joint Performance in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 15, 1971)

a joint performance by the korean and chinese gymnastic teams was held here this morning in the palace of students and young pioneers under the sponsorship of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee.

present on the occasion were kang nyang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly and chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; chon myon gyon, deputy director of the third general affairs bureau of the korean cabinet; and kang bom sok, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee.

also present were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and staff members of the chinese embassy.

in the gymnastic hall of the palace of students and young pioneers in pyongyang were placed a big portrait of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a big portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, flanked by national flags of korea and china and streamers bearing the slogans: "long live the militant friendship and solidarity cemented with blood between the korean and chinese peoples exclamation" and "warmly welcome the chinese gymnastic team exclamation"

at 10 a.m., the sportsmen of the korean and chinese gymnastic teams entered the hall hand in hand. after exchanging the team pennons, they gave excellent performance on men's and women's free exercise, women's vaulting horse, men's pemmelled horse, women's uneven bars, men's rings, men's vaulting horse, women's balance beam, men's parallel bars and men's horizontal bar. all these items were warmly received by the spectators. the performance proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and warm friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries who are supporting and learning from each other.

Agreement on Economic Cooperation between Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1971)

an agreement on economic cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today.

the agreement was signed with a view to further strengthening the militant friendship sealed in blood between the people of china and korea and continuously developing the relations of mutual aid and cooperation in the economic field between the two countries on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, and chong jun taek, leader of the government economic delegation of the d.p.r.k. and vice-premier of the cabinet, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

participating in the signing ceremony on the korean side were pang tae ryul, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade; delegation members comraces ho gyong, kim wal nyop, choi jong keun, kim gyu jan, cho yong guk, kim chi no and choe chi nyuk, and assistants of the delegation. kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, choi yong man, first secretary, li chi san, second secretary, and kim yong nak, third secretary, of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking were also present.

participating in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were leading members of the foreign ministry, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of fuel and chemical industries, the ministry of communications and the state planning commission and staff members li yao-wen, fang yi, cai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, hsu chih-chiang, han wei-min, yuan cao-hua, tsao ke-chiang, nan hsu, wei yu-ming, wang pin and chang ting-yen.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norway-China Friendship Association Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug .15, 1971)

a 19-member group of the norway-china friendship association, now on a visit to china, arrived in peking by train this afternoon.

welcoming the group at the railway station were leading members of the organizations concerned including li chuan-chung, hu hung-fan, chin hsin-fu, hsi chen-huan and lo ta-cheng.

the visiting group arrived in china on august 8. it visited kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan, and linhsien county of honan province before coming to peking.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Practice Democratic Centralism, Strengthen Collective Leadership

- A few events in inner-Party democratic life in CCP Committee of Hsianghuang Banner, Inner Mongolia

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 16, 1971)

"If we are to make the Party strong, we must practice democratic centralism to stimulate the initiative of the whole membership." Obeying this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, the leading members of the CCP committee of Hsianghuang Banner persevere in democratic centralism within the Party and strengthen the Party's collective leadership during the practice of three great revolutionary struggles, thereby urging the Party committee members to revolutionize their thinking and strengthening the revolutionized building of the Party committee. The following are a few events in their democratic life within the Party.

A "Notice To Reassure the Public"

One day in early July, the Banner committee members who were at the livestock breeding farm grasping revolution and promoting production together with the commune members received a letter signed by Na-mu-la, secretary of the Banner committee, and dispatched from Wen-kung-nao-erh commune, notifying them to attend a congress of the Banner committee to be held three days later. After reading this "notice to reassure the public" in which were given in detail the date of the congress, the expectant aim and the agenda, they exercised a tight grip on time after day-to-day work and after their meals and actively prepared reference materials for their reports and outlines for their speeches, thus laying a good foundation for making a success of this congress of the Banner committee.

In the past, Na-mu-la did not pay much attention to the question of how to hold a meeting with success. After the new Banner committee was established, many problems needed to be studied and much work had to be done. On one occasion, upon receiving a notice that a meeting was to be held the next day, the Banner committee members who were then in various pastoral areas went hastily to the Banner headquarters. Because they were not fully prepared ideologically, some problems remained unresolved after a day's meeting. This incident gave Na-mu-la a great shock. He repeatedly ruminated over the question: What is the cause of the failure of today's meeting? With this question in mind, he opened up Chairman Mao's works as he used to do. Chairman Mao taught that "notice of meetings should be given beforehand; this is like issuing a 'Notice To Reassure the Public,' so that everybody will know what is going to be discussed and what problems are to be solved and can make timely preparations," in his article "Methods of Work of Party Committees." This instantly enlightened him. He deeply felt that: Whether or not a "notice to reassure the public" should be given before a meeting is by no means a matter of no importance in the method of leadership but a major problem concerning whether or not the "squad members" of the Party committee can be closely relied upon and can fully play their role in practicing the Party's democratic centralism.

After that, before calling a meeting of the Banner committee, Na-mu-la always went on his own initiative to "exchange information" with other standing committee members and got together with them to prepare the "notice to reassure the public" which was delivered to the participants beforehand so that they might be fully prepared.

Whose Word Is Final?

Stars studded the skies outside and the room was brightly lit. The leading members of the Banner committee were in the conference room discussing the problem of capital construction of a unit. Some said: "In accordance with the actual conditions, this unit needs some new buildings." Some others said: "This unit wants to build houses with the 30,000 yuan it has saved from its outlays and no increase in the local budget is called for. We should support it." The meeting went on smoothly and all participants very quickly arrived at a consensus.

At this juncture, Lai Ch'un-ts'ai, a standing committee member, suddenly advanced a view to the contrary. He said: "This unit should build new houses. But, in principle, the 30,000 yuan it has saved from its outlays should be surrendered to the state. We should in no way support this small group mentality of 'laying an ambush.'" His words aroused different responses. Some people were of the view: "Regardless of whether this 30,000 yuan is surrendered to the state or used in building new houses, it is spent on socialist construction after all. We suggest that the minority should obey the majority and the majority rules." But, some comrades agreed with Lai Ch'un-ts'ai. Consequently, a debate took place and opinions diverged. What should be done?

With this question in mind, the members of the Banner committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "Some comrades see only the interests of the part and ignore the interests of the whole. They always lay inappropriate special stress on the part of work they do and always hope that the interests of the whole may serve their interests of the part." They were deeply enlightened. They said: "Whether or not we surrender this sum of money to the state precisely reflects the two different lines, that is, whether we should show concern for the situation as a whole, bear in mind the interests of the whole and act in accordance with the Party's policy, or we should confine our attention to the interests of our small group and do not act in accordance with the Party's policy." With thinking raised to a higher plane, they unanimously decided that all the 30,000 yuan this unit had saved should be surrendered to the state and that the Banner headquarters should appropriate another sum of money for building the new houses.

Should I Sign This?

Early one morning when he came to his office, Wang Chan-yuan, a member of the standing committee of the Banner committee, discovered that a report asking for advice was placed on his desk. He took it up and read it. It was a plan for outlays on capital construction, which a unit under the militia department had sent for his approval and signature. At that moment, the Banner committee secretary and deputy secretary were away and other standing committee members also had gone down to work at the basic level. What should he do? He thought to himself: "I am director of the Militia Department of this Banner. I am also the principal responsible person of this unit. It does not matter if I sign it alone."

At that moment, he recalled great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs." "All important problems (of course, not the unimportant, trivial problems, or problems whose solutions have already been decided after discussion at meetings and need only be carried out) must be submitted to the committee for discussion, and the committee members present should express their views fully and reach definite decisions which should then be carried out by the members concerned." Comparing his thinking with Chairman Mao's teachings, he realized that he, as a Party committee member, should exemplarily obey the collective leadership of the Party committee and consciously place himself under the supervision of the Party committee and in no way should he regard himself as someone special. He immediately rushed to the unit which sent this report, and explained to it the reason why this report could not be approved for the time being.

Two days later when the secretary and the deputy secretary returned after attending a meeting in another locality, he immediately brought to their notice this matter and, at a meeting of the standing committee, took it as an important matter and extensively sought the opinions of other standing committee members on it.

After One's View Has Been Rejected

A car was speeding on the grassland. Na-mu-la, representative of Hsianghuang Banner and secretary of the Banner committee who had gone to attend the 3rd CCP Congress of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, was in the car. His heart had already flown back to the Banner. He had only one thought in mind at the moment: Quickly transmit to every Party member of the whole Banner the spirit of the Party congress of the autonomous region. That night, the Banner committee met. Na-mu-la transmitted to all the spirit of the congress and put forth his plan of transmission which he had in mind: Immediately summon the members of commune Party committees to the Banner headquarters and transmit to them the spirit of the congress in a unified manner, and then make them carry out this spirit at each level.

After this plan was brought up, the Banner committee members expressed their views and an argument ensued. Most of the comrades held that: Since the turn of spring, the whole Banner has not had a really good rainfall. Now all Party committee members at the commune level are on the first line of the fight against drought and for the protection of animals and are leading every basic-level unit to grasp revolution and promote production. Calling them together for transmitting to them the spirit of the Party congress and then making them carry out this spirit at each level will not facilitate the fast and direct contact of this spirit with the broad masses of Party members but will impede the current struggle against drought and for the protection of animals.

What should ore do after one's view has been rejected? Na-mu-la recalled Chairman Mao's teaching: "One requirement of Party discipline is that the minority should submit to the majority. If the view of the minority has been rejected, it must support the decision passed by the majority." Chairman Mao's teaching again pointed out to him the orientation. He vigorously fought against the "theory that the leader is wiser" in his mind and happily agreed to the opinion of other comrades. Early next day, he and another representative who also had attended the Party congress of the autonomous region went separately to the grassroots pastoral areas to transmit the resolution of the Party congress. In this way, the spirit of the Party congress was quickly transmitted all over the grassland. With the spring breezes bringing rains, a battle "to resist drought until nature bows its head and to protect animals until a bumper harvest was reaped" thus vigorously sprang up in the whole Banner.

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CRITICISM OF YANG HSIEN-CHEN'S PHILOSOPHY

Firmly Adhere to Materialism and Oppose Idealism

- A thorough criticism of renegade Yang Hsien-chen's reactionary fallacy of "there is no identity between thinking and existence"

by

The Workers' Philosophy Study Group of Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 13, 1971)

The relationship between thinking and existence is a fundamental philosophical problem. On this point, the political swindlers hidden within the proletarian revolutionary ranks have churned out a spate of articles peddling idealist and metaphysical sinister trash and blasting Marxist dialectical materialism in an effort to create a "theoretical basis" for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. A black specimen is found in the reactionary fallacy of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" advertised by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and company.

To elucidate the relationship between thinking and existence, Chairman Mao profoundly pointed out, "Matter can be transformed into consciousness and vice versa." This is a most precise, most popular and most lively description of the principle of identity of thinking and existence. Such a Marxist philosophical principle tells us that the objective world is something that can be understood. Our proletariat has the richest fund of practical experience. Only by laying hold of dialectical-materialistic epistemology can we understand and transform the objective world. But Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and the like maliciously attacked "identity of thinking and existence" as "idealism." This was entirely for creating a "theoretical basis" for their criminal anti-Party, anti-socialist, anti-Marxist and anti-Mao Tse-tung's thought acts. Only by thoroughly criticizing Yang Hsien-chen's reactionary theory of "there is no identity between thinking and existence can we go further in drawing a clear line of distinction between materialism and metaphysical mechanism and idealism. And only in this way can we firmly adhere to dialectical-materialistic epistomology and raise the level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Where Lies the Poison of "There Is No Identity Between Thinking and Existence"?

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Matter can be turned into consciousness and vice versa." This is to say that matter and consciousness can be transformed into their opposites. This is known as identity in philosophy. The transformation of matter into consciousness means an understanding of the

world and the transformation of consciousness into matter means actively transforming the world and continuously improving knowledge in the practice of transforming the world. In the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, we workers are involved with these two kinds of transformation. Therefore we of the working class find such a fundamental principle as Marxist epistemology easiest to understand. We have toppled the three big mountains weighing down the people. We have turned out machines of various types. Myriad facts have proved a great truth of Chairman Mao's teaching, "matter can be transformed into consciousness and vice versa."

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen and their kind came out against such a great truth. They absurdly claimed that "there is no identity between thinking and existence." They recklessly pinned on those who advocated there was identity between the two the big label of "idealism." Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i really stopped at nothing in their frenzied attack against Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

Yang Hsien-chen clamored that "there is no identity between thinking and existence." What does it mean? Where lies the poison? The so-called "no identity" means an unbridgeable chasm between thinking and existence and between matter and consciousness, which cannot be converted or transformed one into another." This is to say that thinking and existence are "two different things" belonging to "two different families." By "two different things," it means that thinking and existence are divorced from and independent of each other with neither of them encroaching on the fringes of the other. By existence, it means nothing but existence free from any encroachment on the fringes of thinking--existence that defies understanding and transformation. Thus it puts an end to the revolutionary activism of people, an end to the revolutionary mass movement and an end to the role of advanced thinking. It means the helplessness of mankind in the face of objective things. This is typical mechanism. By thinking, it means thinking is everything,does not encroach upon the fringes of existence and is independent of existence. People can thus go beyond the limitations of any objective condition and do whatever they like what they wish and what they want to do. This is typical idealism.

In his great work, "On Practice," Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "Idealism and mechanical materialism, opportunism and adventurism are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice." This constitutes the mortal wound of all kinds of opportunism as well as the mortal wound of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" as clamored by Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen.

The chief object of Yang Hsien-chen is regarding thinking and existence as "two different things" and cutting up the identity of thinking and existence was to oppose Mao Tse-tung's thought, oppose giving prominence to proletarian politics, oppose the mass movement and prevent us from correctly understanding and actively transforming the world.

Fearing that other people might misunderstand what was represented by his reactionary fallacy, "There is no identity between thinking and existence," Yang Hsien-chen once use a nail for example. He said that since the nail was there you must "admit" that it existed and avoided "touching it."

According to Yang Hsien-chen's logic, people are helpless in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. Since the three big mountains of the old society represented the "nails," we can only "admit" that they exist and avoid "touching them." Then the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China should remain as such "forever." In the performance of work, difficulties of all kinds are also presented as "nails." We can only "admit" that they exist and must not "touch them." According to such logic, human society is practically unworthy of any progress, to say nothing of the great communist ideals. Therefore, Yang Hsien-chen's "nail philosophy" is the out-and-out philosophy of the sluggard or coward, the slavish philosophy. It was no sheer accident that Yang Hsien-chen fell on his knees before the enemy as a despicable traitor in former years.

Communist philosophy is the philosophy of struggle and the philosophy of revolution. Such philosophy holds that "the most important problem does not lie in understanding the laws of the objective world and thus being able to explain it but in applying the knowledge of these laws actively to change the world." ("On Practice") According to the same philosophy, we must give full play to the tremendous strength of spiritual forces and take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide. We must rely on the broad masses of the people to arouse to the full people's subjective activism in forever being on the offensive in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. As to the "nail," we must not only recognize it but also analyze and eliminate it. This applies equally to the class enemy and the difficulty in work. We must not only recognize it as such but also analyze and overcome it.

In denying the identity of thinking and existence, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i held that thinking was what it was and did not come from existence or practice. They arbitrarily declared that "geniuses" and "prophets"do not necessarily come from practice. In their opinion, history was not created by the masses. They obstinately took no cognizance of the miracles created by the masses armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, negated the great achievements represented by the three red banners--the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune--and purposely obliterated world-shaking changes never witnessed in history. In line with the need to restore capitalism, they laid hold of the least trifles, exaggerated them to the maximum, and attacked one of them without touching the rest. To them everything goes awry and nothing appeals to their fancy as their words were invariably punctuated with phrases as like "getting started too early" and "making a mess of things." They deliberately brushed aside everything and negated everything. The great achievements represented by the three red banners are something which political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i could not obliterate at random. Negation of the identity of thinking and existence by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind has

fully exposed them as idealists through and through. In fact, to deny the dependence of thinking on existence will inevitably lead us into the trap of subjective idealism and reactionary transcendentalism.

It was entirely motivated by counter-revolutionary practicalism that Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their kind divided thinking and existence into "two different things." Just as the case might require, they sometimes clamored that existence was everything and man could do nothing in the face of existence, in a vain attempt to keep the laboring people forever under the yoke of landlords and the bourgeoisie and forever deprived of the hope for an improved lot. Sometimes, they clamored that thinking was everything and that they could do what they like, negate *in toto* the brilliant achievements scored by the 700 million people in their fight against nature under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and maliciously attack the Party and socialism. Such practicalism is subjective idealism in every sense of the word. In fact, their counter-revolutionary aspiration for restoring capitalism was everything.

"There Is No Identity Between Thinking and Existence" Serves the "Left" and Right Opportunist Lines of Liu Shao-ch'i's

The clash between two armies in philosophy has hitherto reflected politically the struggle between the two lines and served the struggle in political line. The theory of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" as advertised by Yang Hsien-chen precisely serves the "Left" and Right opportunist lines pushed through by Liu Shao-ch'i.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, Liu Shao-ch'i absurdly claimed that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had been solved, and frantically advertised the "theory of the dying out of class struggle." Yang Hsien-chen put forth the theory of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" to defend philosophically this reactionary line for the restoration of capitalism. We assert that in this historical period of socialism, there always exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle and there is still the danger of capitalist restoration. Though the bourgeois means of production has been converted into public ownership, yet the bourgeoisie still exists physically, and is not reconciled to its doom. Especially the bourgeois reactionary idea will remain for a long time to come, and the bourgeois hope for a comeback may still be translated into action. Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind talked nonsense saying that with the means of production coming under public ownership, class struggle also died out. Basing himself on "there is no identity between thinking and existence," Yang Hsien-chen made the absurd claim that the preservation of bourgeois ideas would be harmless as bourgeois ideas was unlikely to precipitate action for a capitalist restoration and it was no longer necessary to make socialist revolution on the political and ideological fronts. Yang Hsien-chen's reactionary philosophy was thus in the service of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

For the sake of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i pushed through factories and enterprises a set of counter-revolutionary revisionist lines, vigorously advocating technique first, material incentives and bonus in command. All these found a philosophical "basis" in Yang Hsien-chen's reactionary absurd theory of "there is no identity between thinking and existence." They held that technique was what it was and so was thinking, and there was no relation between the two. Therefore, they thought it "justified" to advocate technique first and material incentives. This group of bourgeois agents inside the Party negated the revolutionary dynamic role of consciousness versus matter. What they had in mind were machinery, technique, money and other material things and they paid the least attention to great Mao Tse-tung's thought or the great creative power of the revolutionary masses. They were basically against giving prominence to proletarian politics. They held that only matter could be transformed into matter and obliterated at one stroke the great truth that "once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." Their regarding thinking and existence as "two different things" necessarily would give rise to a counter-revolutionary revisionist line represented by technique first, material incentives and bonus in command.

Speaking in terms of epistemology, the sinister "Self-Cultivation" used by Liu Shao-ch'i to betray the proletarian dictatorship is sinister because it does not play up the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, the revolutionary mass movement and the current class struggle, but urges people to "cultivate and refine themselves" behind closed doors. This is subjective idealism through and through. In casting forth the sinister "Self-Cultivation," Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary scheme was to lead people down the evil road that divided the subjective and the objective and divorced knowledge from practice. Yang Hsien-chen's absurd fallacy of "there is no identity between thinking and existence," provided philosophical notes to this sinister book to meet Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary designs.

Since the fallacy of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" advocates the separation of thinking from objective facts, can people help from saying some unruly things? Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i did just that. In accordance with their counter-revolutionary political needs, they were sometimes ultra-Right, making the absurd claim that class struggle had died out, and at other times went ultra-"Left" advocating the line of "casting everything in doubt" and "knocking down everything."

As early as 41 years ago, Chairman Mao concisely pointed out, "An investigation detached from reality will give rise to an idealist class appraisal and idealist work guidance. This results in putschism, if not opportunism." This hit where it hurt pseudo-Marxists like Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i.

Apart from their reactionary nature, the theory of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" in philosophy and "Left" and Right opportunism in the political field are both detached from social practice

and from the masses of the people. So-called social practice means most fundamentally the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles of the broad masses. All reactionary ruling classes and all kinds of opportunism are detached from the revolutionary masses and revolutionary practice and go their separate ways. This predetermines their way of thinking as being idealist and metaphysical and predetermines their invariable inclination to over-estimate themselves and under-estimate the revolutionary strength. We old workers have the deepest understanding on this point. Japanese imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionary clique, landlords, reactionary capitalists, foremen and bullies--which of them gave any thought to the workers and the laboring people? None of them did. Lording it over the people, they threw their weight around, did what they wanted to do, and lined themselves up against the makers of history. This showed that they were the most stupid subjective idealists and would inevitably be overthrown by the people in the end. This also applied to such idealist and metaphysical reactionary fallacies as "there is no identity between thinking and existence" advertised by Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk. We workers have come to understand deeply that a line detached from social practice and from the masses of people is inevitably wrong and will inevitably be inclined to the Right, if not the "Left."

The theory of "no identity" preached by Yang Hsien-chen told people not to arm their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought and not to transform the world according to the proletarian line in a vain attempt to poison the masses with Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist contraband, idealism and metaphysics and corrode people's minds with bourgeois thinking and in a vain attempt to turn such thinking into a material force for restoring capitalism.

Unfold in Depth Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Eliminate the Pernicious Influence of "There Is No Identity Between Thinking and Existence"

Some comrades may say that they have never seen Yang Hsien-chen himself nor read his sinister books and that the criticism of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" has nothing to do with them. Such a way of thinking is wrong. The fallacy of "there is no identity between thinking and existence" is not just Yang Hsien-chen's "own thinking" but the philosophy of the bourgeoisie represented by him. Where there is bourgeois influence, it will find a market. Not studying philosophy does not mean that you have no philosophy. If you don't firmly adhere to Chairman Mao's "two leaps" viewpoint, you will inevitably work toward "there is no identity between thinking and existence" and separate thinking from existence and you can thus acquire no other knowledge. Therefore, the criticism of the reactionary fallacy of "there is no identity between existence and thinking" has a bearing on every individual.

As far as the relationship between politics and vocation is concerned, why should some people often take politics and vocation as "two different things"? They just grasp one end. If this end compels attention, they give it their attention. If the other end compels attention, they give

it their attention. They may lay hold of politics to the neglect of production, or lay hold of production and forget the commander. Is this not the pernicious influence of Yang Hsien-chen's "there is no identity between thinking and existence?"

It is the same problem when it comes to whether or not the mass line is taken. Knowledge comes from practice, and practice means primarily the practice of the masses. If we are divorced from the masses, then our knowledge will be divorced from practice. Separation of knowledge from practice is a reflection of "there is no identity between thinking and existence."

Why should we "fight arrogance and self-complacency"? When we are arrogant and complacent, we will inevitably consider ourselves right and put ourselves in an improper position. If we over-estimate ourselves, we will inevitably under-estimate others, look down on the masses and other people and even put ourselves in opposition to the Party. Is this not a kind of subjective idealism that separates the subjective from the objective?

In the light of the history of our Party, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been developed in the struggle against various opportunist lines and various anti-Marxist tendencies. To defend and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. This is a major problem.

How to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism? Speaking in terms of epistemology, it depends on how one treats the relations between thinking and existence and how one treats the masses. This is because all pseudo-Marxists separate the subjective from the objective and knowledge from practice and set individuals in opposition to the masses. Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is entirely possible to see clearly whether a person is a pseudo or a genuine Marxist by taking a look at his relations with the broad masses of workers and peasants." There are but two forms of pseudo-Marxism--dogmatism and revisionism. Both forms go against the worker-peasant masses. Dogmatism only gives voice to Marxist-Leninist terms without associating itself with the revolutionary practice of the worker-peasant masses. Revisionism negates the fundamental principles of Marxism and discards the fundamental long-term interests of the worker-peasant masses. Speaking in terms of epistemology, that is, in the final analysis a problem bearing on the relationship between theory and practice. We therefore realize that in order to raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, we must lay hold of two ends. At one end is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, which is the fundamental orientation. At the other end are the worker-peasant masses who form the foundation. To put Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and associate ourselves with the revolutionary practice of the workers and peasants--this is compatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the contrary, if we divide the two and treat them as two different things, we will definitely run counter to Chairman Mao's teachings and even become pseudo-Marxists.

We must "read and study conscientiously and master Marxism," continue to make penetrating criticism of the idealism and metaphysics of such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i, improve our ability to distinguish between genuine and pseudo-Marxism, raise our level of consciousness in defending and implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do our part in consolidating and strengthening the proletarian dictatorship.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

CCP Committee of a Certain PLA Division Stationed in Canton Earnestly Goes Deep into Reality to Conduct Investigation and Study and Sum Up the New Experiences Created by the Masses in Accordance with Great Leader Chairman Mao's Teaching

- This gives powerful impetus to revolutionization and militancy in the building of armed force units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 14, 1971)

(NCNA Canton, August 13) Members of the CCP committee of a certain PLA division stationed in Canton persevered in earnestly going deep into reality to conduct investigation and study and incessantly summing up the new experience created by the masses. This gave powerful impetus to revolutionization and militancy in the building of armed force units.

The CCP committee of this division realized profoundly that to persevere in practice first and in going deep into reality to conduct investigation and study or to handle affairs according to "old impressions" and "old experience" was a reflection of the two different kinds of world outlook--the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism--and was also a question concerning whether or not we could carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly. They regarded the intensification of investigation and study as an important question to be grasped for strengthening the building of Party committees in ideology and style of work. The No. 1 and No. 2 men of the CCP committee of the Division as well as other members of the standing committee persevered in going deep into the basic level to hold investigation meetings personally so as to grasp first-hand information, sum up and popularize the good experiences of the masses, realistically solve the new problems in army building and take the initiative in leadership work.

In order to enable education in line to permeate the entire course of political and ideological work in armed force units and the broad masses of cadres and fighters to bear firmly in mind the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, the deputy secretary of the CCP committee of this Division and concurrently commander of the Division went deep into the 9th Company of a certain regiment to examine current problems concerning education in line. He discovered that education in line in this company was confined to the classroom and did not permeate into routine work, daily life and every fighter's mind. Later he went to conduct investigation in several other companies and found the situation to be similar. After repeated investigation and analysis, he discovered the principal cause: Some of the basic-level cadres thought that education in line was required to grasp only history and theory and they did not know how to combine closely history with reality and theory with practice.

In order to solve these problems of a universal nature, this divisional commander led a group of company cadres to hold over 150 investigation meetings in 21 companies. In this way they grasped large quantities of living materials concerning education in line conducted by the company in the course of giving education in training, production, supporting agriculture and administration. They also summed up various typical experiences in the development of living education in line together with the company cadres, and greatly enlightened the grassroots cadres. This gave powerful impetus to the deep-going development of education in line in armed force units.

In order to strengthen the exercise of leadership over study by grassroots cadres, the secretary of the CCP committee of this Division conducted investigation and study in the 3rd Battalion of a certain regiment and held a symposium with nearly a hundred cadres in the area. He also personally organized two study classes for the company commanders and instructors to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. There he discovered that in all battalions where the CCP committee grasped study firmly, the basic-level cadres scored better in study while on active duty; otherwise, the results would be poor. This is because the CCP committee at the battalion level is most familiar with the ideological conditions of the basic-level cadres, understands most the actual situation of work in the companies has the greatest facilities for regulating the contradiction between work and study, grasping living ideas through study, combining theory with practice, and creating more time for the cadres to study.

Because the CCP committee of the 3rd Battalion tightly grasped study by cadres, the cadres were high-spirited, quick in the elevation of their capacity for work and most active in company work. When the CCP committee secretary reported his own view to the standing committee of the CCP committee, the latter were unanimously of the opinion that: Study while on active duty is mainly relied upon to train and elevate the basic-level cadres, and the Party committee of the battalion is an important link for successfully grasping study by basic-level cadres while on active duty. So the standing committee decided to convene a conference of battalion CCP committee secretaries in the division to study the question of study by cadres while on active duty and popularize the typical experience of the 3rd Battalion and two other battalions. This brought about a new situation in study by basic-level cadres throughout the division.

By persevering in repeated investigation and study as well as combining theory with practice in this way, this divisional CCP committee solved some of the urgent problems concerning revolutionization and militancy in the building of armed force units.

In order to help companies, which carried out production tasks in a dispersed manner, to solve the question of leading three good things with one good thing, a standing committee member of the CCP committee who was concurrently a deputy divisional commander, went to the 3rd Company of a certain regiment three times this year to conduct investigation. By analyzing the views of the cadres in conjunction with those of the fighters

and analyzing opinions inside the Army in conjunction with those outside the Army, he discovered that the 3rd Company did well because it resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," put the viewpoint of preparedness against war in command and gave impetus to production. They took advantage of the favorable conditions of the place in which they were stationed to conduct regularly living education in class struggle and incessantly bring to a higher plane the idea of preparedness against war. According to the strenuous nature of productive labor, they tempered the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and in accordance with the seasonal demand for rushing through production, they cultivated the style of intense and quick fighting. They grasped the laws governing busy and slack farming seasons and made use of breaks between manual labor to polish their tactical skills in the hard way. This deputy divisional commander conscientiously helped the 3rd Company sum up experience and made a suggestion to the CCP committee that it be popularized. As a result, this played a useful role in driving forward army building.

In the company to which the "Five Heroes of Langyashan" were attached before they died, the principal members of the CCP committee of this division conducted training and reforms at spots for conducting experiments and summed up a series of experience in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of military training. This confirmed the correct direction for military training among the broad masses of cadres. Under such circumstances, some of the members of the CCP committee became self-complacent, and they felt that since "experience has been summed up and popularized over areas, problems in military training have mainly been solved."

In view of this living idea, the CCP committee again organized everybody to study again Chairman Mao's teaching "As the movement develops more new things lie ahead of us, because there is no end to the emergence of new things," so as to make everybody understand that the only way to advance incessantly was to keep an eye on the development of the movement, closely follow the new situation, accept new things, study new problems and incessantly sum up the new experiences of the masses. Therefore members of the CCP committee again separately went deep into company units to grasp energetically new problems in military training.

During some target practice in the 9th Company of a certain regiment it was found that ten of the comrades did poorly. Some people said: "The direction of training is correct and the good or bad result of the firing practice is only a trivial matter." Realizing that this was an ideological tendency in military training worthy of attention, a member of the CCP committee who stayed at a selected spot in this company reviewed Chairman Mao's teachings on the relationship between political and military affairs together with the cadres and fighters of the company, developed a discussion on the question of "whether it is still necessary to set targets and check the results in military training," summed up and exchanged typical experiences

of certain basic-level units in firmly adhering to using good politics to lead well good military skills and improve the quality of training. This enabled military training work in the whole division to advance and develop more effectively in a firm and correct political direction.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Northeast China Silk Printing and Dyeing Mill Introduce Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 16, 1971)

Combining high revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific approach, workers of a silk printing and dyeing mill in northeast China have worked hard and self-reliantly to scale new heights of technology and introduce technical innovations.

They have done this in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry".

The mill was a poorly equipped printing and dyeing workshop before liberation. Machines were installed to replace handicraft methods after liberation and production rose. The mill now prints and dyes silk fabrics of several hundred different colours and designs.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution the mill used to mix the dyestuffs with wheat starch before dyeing. In 1960, the workers put forward a proposal to use a kind of white clay produced locally to replace wheat starch. This measure would save 200 tons of wheat annually for the state. But under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, nidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, the bourgeois technical "authorities" rejected the proposal.

The workers again put forward the revolutionary proposal in 1970 in the mass movement to learn from the Tachai oilfield and to emulate the Tachai workers' spirit of daring to think and act. It was at once endorsed by the revolutionary committee of the mill. Leading members of the committee studied with the workers and technicians Chairman Mao's brilliant articles "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, and "factories should be run by the specialists". This heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and increased their confidence in making innovations.

They met with many difficulties when they started experimenting on using white clay to substitute for wheat starch. The white clay, mixed with the dyestuffs, stuck together and formed a jam like substance instead of a fine paste and the designs printed with the mixture tended to be vague, blemished and out of shape. Veteran worker Wang Shu-fang, a Communist Party member, led the workers in studying Chairman Mao's "On Practice", and they pledged to solve the difficulties by persistant and hard work. Many of the workers and revolutionary technicians set out to make a survey in two counties and broke through the ice cover on the ground to collect good-quality white clay. Since they had no filtering equipment, they refined the clay by hand methods, using water tubs and wooden sticks. After making more than 20 kinds of tests, they mastered the characteristics of the white clay and produced an equipment for refining it. By dint of hard work, they succeeded to make the white clay mix well with the dyestuffs and evolved a new technology for using this new mixture in printing. With this new technology, the blemishes are removed, and the silk fabrics thus printed

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surpass those printed by using wheat starch in colour, feel and physical strength.

Then the workers set themselves a new task -- to adopt the new technique of pad dyeing which is highly efficient, reduces the consumption of dyestuff and ensures good quality dyeing. The workers decided to make the pad dyeing range by themselves. Under the leadership of the mill's revolutionary committee, many workers and technicians joined in the experiment. Veteran worker Ho Chung-shu and other workers and technicians put their heads together and adopted a method of designing, making and assembling the machine simultaneously so that the 800 component parts of the machine's main body were completed in ten days. Going by the conventional method, the construction of the component parts would have taken two or three months. Following this they quickly began the intensive work of assembling the whole machine and finally produced it after 13 days of battle. Lustrous, bright silk fabrics were produced by the machine. The machine has raised efficiency 12 times and cut down the consumption of dyestuffs by 50 per cent.

This year the mill received an order for printing and dyeing a consignment of silk fabrics for export. One of them, a kind of tussah silk fabric, was found to be more difficult to be dyed than the others. The workers were determined to scale new heights of technology. An experimental group formed by workers, technicians and cadres started to improve the prescriptions of dyestuffs and the technological process. The crux lies in changing the old technology of high pressure dyeing. In order to master the laws governing the relations between the temperature and pressure and the effect of dyeing, veteran worker Liu Tzu-chen broke away with the conventional practice and opened the dyeing machine to snatch out and examine the sample before the temperature inside dropped down below 100 degrees centigrade. After a dozen experiments, he succeeded in changing the old technology of high temperature and high pressure dyeing. The workers fulfilled their task of dyeing the tussah silk within the set time and the product was of good quality.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 16, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader arrived here by special plane yesterday afternoon for a friendly visit to albania. commanders and fighters of tirana garrison units of the albanian people's army and representatives of workers and staff of industrial enterprises and mass organizations in tirana, totalling several thousands, came to the airport to give a rousing welcome to the chinese comrades-in-arms.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; ranman peritaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army; fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence; and sabri pilkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council.

also present at the airport on the occasion were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania; ting shan, member of the chinese military friendship delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy in tirana; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the working staff of the chinese side to the china-albania joint shipping company, representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania and members of the chinese touring and visiting group now on a friendly visit to albania were also present.

elated with joy, the commanders and fighters of the heroic albanian people's army and workers and staff of tirana industrial enterprises, holding high the portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and the portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, as well as the national flags of albania and china, gave a rousing welcome to their comrades-in-arms from china at the tirana airport, which was permeated in an atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and armies.

on the main building of the airport were huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao. albanian and chinese national flags and red flags were fluttering in the breeze.

there were also red streamers inscribed with following slogans: "welcome to you, distinguished guests exclamation" "long live albanian-chinese friendship exclamation" "long live the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung exclamation" and "long live the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the armies of albania and china exclamation"

at 3:50 p.m., the special plane with the chinese military friendship delegation on board slowly alighted on the tirana airport, carrying with it the profound friendship of the chinese people and army for the albanian people and army. as delegation leader comrade li teh-sheng, deputy leader comrade tsao li-huai and other members of the delegation came down from the plane, there burst out at the airport warm applause and cheers: "enver-mao tsetung exclamation" "friendship is the guarantee exclamation" and "people's china exclamation" the band played the music "the east is red". the welcoming masses waved the albanian and chinese national flags. at this moment, comrades petrit dume, hito cako and rahman pariaku and other albanian comrades stepped forward and warmly shook hands and cordially embraced with comrades li teh-sheng, tsao li-huai and other chinese comrades. comrade li teh-sheng introduced the delegation members to the albanian comrades-in-arms. a group of young pioneers and cadets of the "skenderbeg" military school presented flowers to the chinese guests. then the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms had a photo taken.

accompanied by comrades petrit dume, hito cako and other albanian comrades, comrade li teh-sheng and other comrades of the chinese delegation met the welcoming commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army and representatives of workers and staff of industrial enterprises.

comrades li teh-sheng and tsao li-huai and members of the delegation accompanied respectively by comrades petrit dume, hito cako and other albanian comrades drove to the guest house in tirana.

Comrade Beqir Balluku Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(ATA-English Tirana, Aug. 16, 1971)

member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of people's defence, comrade beqir balluku, received at the ministry of people's defence yesterday afternoon the members of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; rahman pariaku, deputy chief of the general staff

of the people's army; arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence; avni rakami, military attache of the albanian embassy in china; and cadres of the albanian people's army.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Lays Wreath at Tirana Cemetery of Martyrs

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 16, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader, laid a wreath at the cemetery of martyrs in tirana yesterday afternoon. the delegation was accompanied by hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and haxhar perlaku, deputy chief of the general staff of the people's army. the silk ribbon on the wreath bore these words both in chinese and in albanian: "eternal glory to the martyrs of revolution exclamation"

present on the occasion were: arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence of albania, vangjel perlici, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, and others.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, also accompanied the delegation.

Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 16, 1971)

the albanian ministry of people's defence gave a banquet at the central house of armymen here yesterday evening to extend a warm welcome to all members of the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader.

the banquet was attended by beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of people's defence; kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and minister of domestic affairs; petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee and the chief of the general staff of the people's army; hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army; fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the a.p.l.; reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; sabri pilkati, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china; as well as cadres of the people's army.

liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, the working staff of the chinese side to the china-albania joint shipping company as well as representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in albania were present upon invitation.

at the banquet which proceeded in an ardent atmosphere of great friendship between china and albania, comrade petrit dume and comrade li teh-sheng delivered speeches full of feelings of revolutionary friendship.

in his speech comrade petrit dume first of all extended a most rousing welcome to the chinese delegation. he warmly praised the successes achieved by the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of the communist party of china and their great leader chairman mao and highly appraised the great proletarian cultural revolution in china. he said: "the chinese people's liberation army founded and led by comrade mao tsetung and directly commanded by vice-chairman lin piao, tempered with high proletarian consciousness and better trained militarily during the past 44 years of its existence and through heroic struggles and selfless work, has reaped one great victory after another and become a firm defender of socialism in china and a powerful supporter of the revolutionary and liberation struggles of the peoples in asia and the world."

he added: "with the tremendous development of the productive forces, industry, science and technology, education and culture, people's china has created invincible defensive capabilities."

comrade petrit dume said: "the albanian people and their people's army rejoice at and take pride in struggling together with the fraternal chinese people and their heroic army at the forefront of the anti-imperialist and anti-revisionist front. we always consider the fraternal chinese people's liberation army as a revolutionary army which gives prominence to proletarian politics and has ties of flesh and blood with the people. further tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, it has been fully prepared to give crushing counter-blows to any aggression by the u.s. imperialists, the soviet social-imperialists and other reactionaries should they dare to invade the people's republic of china."

he said: "our people and army led and educated by the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha regard the great victories of the chinese people and their people's liberation army as their own victories. these

victories have been and will be a great inspiration to us in our construction and in our struggle for the defence of socialism."

Comrade Petrit Dume said: "The Albanian people and their army are linked with the Chinese people and their people's liberation army by a revolutionary militant unity and an unbreakable fraternal friendship, based on the invincible marxist-leninist theory and the principles of proletarian internationalism. The creators of the friendship are our two marxist-leninist parties and two great leaders -- Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha. We hold that there is nothing in the world which is purer and more steadfast than the friendship between Albania and China. Comrade Enver Hoxha, the leader of our party and people, has pointed out: 'The great fighting friendship which links our parties, peoples and countries has been forged in revolutionary storms and in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism. It is firm as steel and pure as crystal, because it is based on the invincible principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.'"

Comrade Petrit Dume went on: "Our people's great and esteemed friend Comrade Mao Tsetung has said: 'China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. ... Come what may, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together.'"

Comrade Petrit Dume said: "The friendship between Albania and China is a brilliant example of the sincere and fraternal relationship between communist parties, socialist countries and revolutionary people's armies. It has been forged in the common struggle for the cause of socialism and proletarian revolution and in the tit-for-tat struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and their running dogs. No force in the world can infringe upon it."

Comrade Petrit Dume expressed the conviction that the visit of the Chinese military friendship delegation and the exchange of experience will surely help strengthen the militant relations and revolutionary cooperation between the peoples and armies of Albania and China.

After dwelling on the excellent revolutionary situation in the world today, Comrade Petrit Dume said: "Our people and army, tightly holding the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other, have achieved great successes in the building of socialism and in the increase of the defensive power. Under encirclement by various savage and cunning enemies, our people and army, always staunch and indomitable, have smashed all imperialist-revisionist plans, provocations and blockades. In the future, our people and army will also discharge with credit their internationalist duties in supporting the revolutionary and liberation struggles and waging a sharp and resolute struggle against imperialism ... and modern revisionism."

He said, "Now in our country, the people and army are working in high revolutionary spirit and fulfilling the unprecedentedly magnificent plans so as to meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Party of Labour and its Sixth Congress."

Comrade Petrit Dume said in conclusion: "We have stood and will always stand on the side of the Chinese people and the Chinese people's liberation army, both in happy and in difficult days, on the common front for the defence of socialism in our countries, for the victory of marxism-

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leninism, for the complete destruction of the aggressive plans of u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism and for the triumph of socialism and revolution throughout the world."

In his speech, comrade li ten-sheng, first of all, on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, extended lofty respects and cordial greetings to the albanian people and the albanian people's army, and expressed heartfelt thanks to the albanian comrades-in-arms for their enthusiastic welcome and cordial hospitality.

He said: "the albanian people are a heroic people with glorious revolutionary traditions and the albanian people's army is a heroic army founded and led by comrade enver hoxha personally. this army has now passed through 28 glorious fighting years. in the arduous years of the war for national liberation, the albanian people's army, with the support of the people of the whole country, defeated the fascist occupationists and won the liberation of the fatherland, thus performing immortal, historical merits. after liberation, the albanian people's army, together with all other people of the country, with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, has defended the dictatorship of the proletariat, carried out socialist construction, developed and consolidated gains of the revolution and achieved new exploits for the fatherland. in the vigorous revolutionization movement unfolded in recent years, the albanian people's army, following the teachings of comrade enver hoxha and carrying out the resolutions of the fifth congress of the party of labour, has greatly raised the political and ideological consciousness of all its commanders and fighters, further strengthened their fighting power and accumulated rich experience in realizing the revolutionization of the armed forces. in the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world, the albanian people's army and the albanian people, holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and firmly adhering to proletarian internationalism, give active support to the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the people of various countries in their revolutionary movements, fight firmly against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and have made outstanding contributions to the cause of world revolution. the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people feel greatly honoured for having such revolutionary comrades-in-arms as the albanian people's army and the albanian people."

Comrade li ten-sheng said: "we are very happy to have this opportunity to visit the 'land of mountain eagles' and get together joyously with the fraternal albanian people's army. during the visit, we will learn from you conscientiously and especially from your experience in revolution and construction. other chinese delegations that visited albania in the past learned much from you and we are convinced that the chinese military friendship delegation, too, will surely learn much in the current visit."

He pointed out: "the prevailing international situation is excellent and it has become more and more favourable for the people of all countries of the world and unfavourable for u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want to make revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism may struggle, they cannot extricate

themselves from their doomed destruction. the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people will surely follow the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, firmly adhere to the principle of proletarian internationalism, and, together with the albanian people's army, the albanian people and all the revolutionary people of the world, resolutely carry the great struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction through to complete victory."

comrade li ten-sheng said: the friendship between the two peoples and two armies of china and albania has been forged personally by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, the great leaders of the chinese and albanian peoples and supreme commanders of the armies of the two countries, and it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. comrade mao tsetung said: "a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near." china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked." comrade enver hoxha said that "this is a friendship between the peoples, which is firm as steel and pure as crystal", and that "we shall always be together like blood brothers, in sunny days or in difficult times." the chinese and albanian peoples and armies always support and assist each other both in the storms of international class struggle and in the great cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. the albanian comrades-in-arms give firm support to the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by chairman mao and to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of china. in order to restore to our country all its legitimate rights in the united nations, the albanian comrades-in-arms have continuously waged resolute struggle. this fully demonstrates the fraternal revolutionary friendship and militant unity between china and albania. please believe, comrades, that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought will always unite together, fight together and triumph together with the heroic albanian people and the fraternal albanian people's army.

the speeches of comrade petrit dume and comrade li ten-sheng aroused repeated warm applause among those present. at the banquet the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms talked cordially and exchanged friendly sentiments. they repeatedly drank to the daily consolidation and steady development of the unbreakable revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of albania and china, to the good health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and to the good health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

CHINA AND ALBANIA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation on Visit to Albania and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1971)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader, left peking by special plane yesterday morning for a friendly visit to albania and romania at the invitation of the ministry of people's defence of the people's republic of albania and of the ministry of armed forces of the romanian socialist republic.

members of the delegation are: comrades tuan huan-ching, pan yen, wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin and lu kuei. comrade ting shan, member of the delegation on its visit to albania, is already in tirana. comrade lin chien, member of the delegation on its visit to romania, is already in bucharest.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the p.l.a. general staff; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

present were xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and madame avni hakani, wife of the military attache of the albanian embassy in peking; and iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy, and madame virgiliu gheorghiu, wife of the military attache of the romanian embassy in peking.

avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, and virgiliu gheorghiu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, left peking in company with the chinese military friendship delegation.

also present at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army and the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government comrades wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, yen chun, keng piao, jen yun-chung, chi peng-fei, chou hsi-han, kuo chao, yang kun-shan, tsui ping, sung wei-shih, chang yun-lung, chung hui-kun, kan mai and li tien-ching.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Makes Stopover in Bucharest on Way to Albania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 15, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader and tsao li-huai, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the chinese p.l.a. air force, as its deputy leader made a short stopover here at noon today on its way to albania for a friendly visit.

the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by army general lon iorita, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of armed forces, vice-ministers of armed forces as well as other generals and officers of the romanian armed forces.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng, military attache lin chien and all other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport.

s. myftiu, albanian charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Teng Ying-chao Call on Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth at Peitaiho

(NCNA-English Peitaiho, Aug. 16, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and comrade teng ying-chao specially came here from peking today to see samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, who are spending their vacation here. they had a most cordial and friendly conversation.

samdech and madame sihanouk came here from pyongyang after concluding their state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

samdech and madame penn nouth greeted samdech and madame sihanouk at the chinese border city of tantung and came here together with them.

CHINA AND CANADA

Executive Director of Canadian Table Tennis Association and His Wife Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 16, 1971)

edward roy gannon, executive director of the canadian table tennis association, and mrs. gannon left here for home via hong kong by train today after concluding their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow municipal table tennis association huang shih-ching and tsai tsan-pi and representatives of the table tennis players in kwangtung province.

gannon and his wife arrived here by air from shanghai yesterday afternoon after visiting shanghai and hangchow. the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation and the kwangchow municipal table tennis association gave a dinner in their honour that evening.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Chinese Freighter "Hung-ch'i" Arriving in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 15, 1971)

lin ping, ambassador of the people's republic of china to chile gave a reception today in connection with the arrival in chile of the ocean-going freighter "hongqi", the first chinese ship reaching the country.

the reception was held on board the ship which docked at the port of valparaiso.

among the more than 150 guests present on the occasion were jaime suarez, secretary-general of the chilean government; jacques chonchol, minister of agriculture; alcides leal osorio, vice-minister of foreign affairs; tautaro ojeda, vice-minister of lands and settlement; carlos soya, governor of valparaiso province; luis eberhard escobar, commander-in-chief of the armada of the first naval zone; officials of other government departments; as well as distinguished chilean figures and friends.

present also were representatives of the overseas chinese in chile.

all members of the chinese delegation for cooperation in tele-communications headed by chung fu-hsiang attended the reception.

accompanied by hu hsi-hua, captain, and hsi kuang-tung, political commissioner, of the chinese freighter, the chilean friends and the overseas chinese visited the ship.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship from beginning to end.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wang Meng Meet Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation, Visiting Group of JTTA

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang meng, leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, met and had a warm and friendly talk here this evening with all the members of the japanese junior table tennis delegation led by atsushi goto and of the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association led by yaichiro yamamoto.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned, representatives of the chinese table tennis players and staff members yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chun, sung chung, wang chen, wang hsiao-yun, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching and others.

Peking Banquet Honors Japanese Junior Table Tennis Delegation, Visiting Group of JTTA

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1971)

the chinese table tennis association gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming all the members of the japanese junior table tennis delegation led by atsushi goto and of the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association led by yaichiro yamamoto.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, attended the banquet together with leading members of the chinese organizations concerned wang meng, yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, yu li-chun, sung chung, wang hsiao-yi, wang chen and wang hsiao-yun, chinese table tennis players chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching and chinese junior table tennis players.

sung chung, leading member of the host organization, and atsushi goto spoke at the banquet.

sung chung said: many japanese friends demanding japan-china friendship have for years made positive contributions to ennancing the friendship and unity of the people of the two countries and promoting the normalization of the relations between china and japan and the sports exchange between the two peoples. at present, demand for china-japan friendship is the general trend and popular feeling. no reactionary force can check the advance of this trend of our time. we believe that the current friendly visit to china of the japanese junior table tennis delegation and the visiting group of the japanese table tennis association will help strengthen the friendship and unity of the sportsmen and people of china and japan.

atsushi goto expressed gratification over the fact that his delegation is visiting china at a time when there is a growing demand for japan-china friendship and for the normalization of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. he said: the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" is not only remembered in the hearts of the japanese and chinese sportsmen, but will surely help develop the friendship between the people of japan and china.

the banquet was full of warm expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan. the chinese and japanese friends chatted cordially and sang songs for each other.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Visit of Korean Government Economic Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1971)

jkim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a banquet here today on the occasion of the visit of the government economic delegation of the d.p.r.k. to china.

attending the banquet were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee, of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

attending were chong jun taek, leader of the korean government economic delegation, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet; pang tae ryul, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade; and the members and assistants of the delegation.

in the banquet hall hung a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and a portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung. vice-premier chong jun taek and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet. their speeches drew warm applause.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed over the banquet at which the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the health and long life of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the chinese and korean people in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

Leading members of the chinese departments concerned attending the banquet were wang hsin-ting, fang yi, liu ta-yu, han tsung-cheng, chang wen-min, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, wang an-chu, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chuan chin-pang, shen chien, yang chien, yuan pao-hua, hsu chin-chiang, sun hsiao-feng, ting kuo-yu, tiao ping-chang, han wei-min, wang kuo-chuan, chang kuo-min, chen wen-chun, tung lin, wu yin-hsien and liu chan.

Speech by Comrade Chong Jun Taek

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade chong jun taek's speech at a banquet given by charge d'affaires ad interim kim jai suk here today for the visit of the korean government economic delegation to china:

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

dear comrades,

we feel very happy today to meet the chinese friends again at this joyous gathering permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea has successfully concluded its work and is to leave for home today.

during our stay in china, we have spent happy and useful days in the midst of the warm welcome and cordial reception given us by the chinese people.

in the course of our visit, comrade premier chou en-lai cordially received us. we and our chinese comrades held successful talks in a warm atmosphere of comradely friendship, and the governments of our two countries signed an agreement on economic cooperation.

we believe the talks we held and the agreement on economic cooperation signed by the governments of the two countries during our current visit will play a tremendous role in further developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the people of korea and china and in promoting economic exchanges.

we have visited many factories and enterprises in peking and tientsin during our stay. we have witnessed how the industrious and courageous chinese people, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, have carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and made tremendous achievements in socialist construction and in the struggle to strengthen their national defence capabilities. at the same time, we have gained a clearer understanding of the firm stand and strong determination of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people to uphold the revolutionary principles in the struggle against imperialism and u.s. imperialism and actively support the people of the world in their struggle for freedom, liberation, national independence and socialism.

we heartily wish the fraternal chinese people closely united round the chinese communist party new achievements in the struggle to carry out the resolutions of the ninth congress of their party and fulfil their fourth five-year plan.

wherever we go during our stay in china, we are welcomed and received with such warm-heartedness as is possible only among revolutionary comrades-in-arms and allies whose friendship is sealed in blood.

the warm welcome and reception given us by the fraternal chinese people are a clear expression of the militant friendship cherished by the chinese people for the korean people. i avail myself of this opportunity to express sincere gratitude to the party and government of china and the chinese people for their cordial hospitality and active help to us in our work. we are satisfied with the results of our delegation's visit to china. the visit and the results it has brought about are another example showing the daily growth of the flesh-and-blood relations of friendly cooperation and militant friendship between the people of korea and china.

the constant strengthening of the friendship and unity of the people of korea and china fully conforms to the interests not only of our two peoples but also of the cause of unity of the revolutionary people of asia and the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world.

fighting on the same front against the common enemy, the people of korea and china have all along shared weal and woe, waged a concerted struggle and realized that their destiny is inseparable.

our people highly value their militant friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people which has been sealed in blood in the flames of the protracted common struggle against imperialism and which has been strengthened and developed through test of history. and they will do their utmost to further strengthen and develop this friendship and unity.

the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung has pointed out: "the korean people will in future, too, strive to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal chinese people and march forward side by side with the chinese people forever in the struggle for peace and socialism."

the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung has pointed out: "so long as u.s. imperialism refuses to give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the only course for the chinese people is to remain determined to go on fighting side by side with the korean people."

just as they fought and won victory side by side with the chinese comrades-in-arms during the period of anti-japanese armed struggle and the fatherland liberation war, our people will always fight and win final victory shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people in the future in the struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

with one mind and one will our people are united still more closely round the central committee of the workers'

party of korea headed by the great leader comrade kim il sung; they will certainly smash the policies of aggression and war of the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists and, like a bastion of iron, defend the eastern outpost of socialism so as to fulfil their national and international duties still better.

i would like to express once again my profound gratitude to the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for the cordial hospitality accorded to our delegation during its stay in china.

i propose a toast:

to the unbreakable militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the korean and chinese people;

to the health of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and the close friend of the korean people, and to the health of his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao;

to the health of comrade li hsien-nien;

to the health of the comrades on the delegation of the chinese side; and

to the health of all comrades present here exclamation

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

Comrade Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade li hsien-nien's speech at a banquet given by charge d'affaires ad interim kim jai suk here today for the visit of the korean government economic delegation to china:

respected comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

respected comrade charge d'affaires ad interim kim jai suk,

dear comrades on the korean government economic delegation,

comrades,

the korean government economic delegation will leave for home after its friendly visit to our country. on behalf of all the chinese comrades present, i sincerely thank you for inviting us to this cordial banquet and for the heart-warming friendly speech made by comrade vice-premier chong jun taek just now.

during the delegation's visit to china, our two sides held talks in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere and signed the agreement on economic cooperation between china and korea. this agreement has further strengthened the militant unity and relations of friendly cooperation between china and korea. the delegation also visited peking and tientsin and was warmly welcomed by the chinese people wherever it went. bringing the profound friendship of the korean people to the chinese people, your visit has given tremendous encouragement to the chinese people.

the people of china and korea are fraternal close comrades-in-arms. we have always encouraged each other and closely coordinated with each other in the struggle against the common enemies, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism; we have always supported each other and closely cooperated with each other in the cause of building socialism and strengthening the national defence capabilities. the chinese people, with the feelings of comrade and comrade-in-arms, regard every achievement of the fraternal korean people in strengthening the socialist economic construction and national defence as their own and are very happy about it. the korean people, standing firmly at the forefront of anti-u.s. struggle, are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and resolutely counter-attacking the war provocations of u.s. imperialism and the puppet clique of south korea. all the victories of the korean people are a powerful support to the chinese people. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people, under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, new and still greater achievements in their future struggles.

at present, the revolutionary struggle of the people in asia and the whole world is rising every day. the international situation is developing more and more in favour of the revolutionary people of various countries and to the disadvantage of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. the heroic people of viet nam and other indochinese countries are becoming stronger and stronger in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation while the u.s. aggressors and their puppet troops have come to an impasse. impoverished to its failure, u.s. imperialism is stepping up its collusion with japanese militarism and world reaction in continuing to push ahead with its policies of aggression and war. harbouring ambition, the revived japanese militarism is intensifying its barefaced aggression and expansionist activities against chinese territory taiwan and the southern half of korea. but, in front of the united strength of the people of china and korea, the conspiracy of aggression of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries met with ignominious defeat in the past and will surely meet with more ignominious defeat.

the chinese people resolutely support the three peoples of indochina in carrying the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end. the chinese people resolutely support the korean people in the just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland, and firmly believe that the korean people who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle can certainly win final victory in the just struggle to drive out the u.s. aggressors and bring about the independent unification of the fatherland.

dear comrades,

bringing with it the militant friendship of the korean people for the chinese people, the korean government economic delegation has come and made new contributions to the further strengthening of the friendship, unity and relations of friendly cooperation and mutual assistance between the people of china and korea. in the future struggle against the common enemy, the people of our two countries will unite still closer and support each other. finally, i ask the comrades on the delegation, after their return home, to convey to the fraternal korean people the chinese people's cordial regards and friendly wishes.

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

now i propose a toast:

to the blood-sealed militant friendship between the people of china and korea,

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of comrade vice-premier chong jun taek,

to the health of comrade charge d'affaires ad interim kim jai suk,

to the health of all the comrades on the delegation, and

to the health of all the comrades present here exclamation

Korean Government Economic Delegation Led by Comrade Chong Jun Taek Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1971)

bringing with it the profound militant friendship of the chinese people for the fraternal korean people, the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by chong jun taek, candidate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet, left peking for home by special plane this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to give the korean comrades-in-arms a warm send-off were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and several thousand revolutionary people of the chinese capital.

giant portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, stood on the aircort. the revolutionary people who gathered there for the send-off, held high streamers inscribed with slogans in chinese and korean: "learn from the heroic korean people, salute to the heroic korean people exclamation" "firm support to the korean people in the just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for peaceful unification of the fatherland exclamation" "firm support to the three peoples of indochina in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation"

the airport flew the national flags of china and korea. as comrade chong jun taek and the other korean comrades-in-arms bade the crowd farewell, people beat drums and cymbals, waved bouquets and scarves and sang and danced to give the korean comrades-in-arms a rousing send-off and ask them

once again to convey to the korean people, after they return home, the chinese people's militant tribute and warm regards. the crowd shouted "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and korea exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other slogans.

present were leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including li yao-wen, chuan chin-pang, cai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, fang yi, liu ta-wu, chang wen-tin, yuan pao-hua, han wei-tin, hsu chih-chiang, ting kuo-yu, wang kuo-chuan, chang kuo-tin, liu chan, tsiao ke-chiang, han hsu, wang pin and wei yu-ming.

also present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, ma jang ok, counsellor, and other comrades, of the korean embassy in peking.

Korean Government Economic Delegation Back in Pyongyang from China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 16, 1971)

the government economic delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by chong jun taek, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the d.p.r.k. cabinet, returned here by a special plane today after a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were kim man gum and pong won gil, vice-premiers of the d.p.r.k. cabinet; kye ung tae, minister of foreign trade; kong jin tae, chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations; kim jae dong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han su gil, vice-minister of foreign trade; pong song nyong, vice-chairman of the state planning commission; and responsible members of other departments concerned.

ambassador li yun-chuan and commercial counsellor li ying-huei of the chinese embassy here were also present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Local Economy Study Group Leaves Southwest China for Peking

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 16, 1971)

the local economy study group from the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van kieu, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and secretary of the party committee of the northwest autonomous region, left kunming by air this morning for peking after concluding its visit to the southwest china province of yunnan. the group is accompanied on its tour by wang yi-chih, leading member of the chinese ministry of the light industry.

the vietnamese comrades arrived in kunming from kwangchow by special plane on august 7. on its arrival in and departure from kunming, they were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang pi-cheng, second secretary of the yunnan provincial committee of the communist party of china and first vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; chen kang, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; li wei, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. kunming municipal committee and vice-chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned. ho thang, consul-general, and van nhan, consul, of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kunming, were present.

on the evening of their arrival, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given by the c.p.c. yunnan provincial committee and the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee. comrade chen kang and group leader hoang van kieu spoke at the banquet.

comrade chen kang said: china and viet nam are friendly neighbouring countries which are closely related to each other as the lips and the teeth and whose mountains and rivers are linked. yunnan province borders on viet nam and is therefore most closely related to it. following chairman mao's teachings, we will unswervingly give all-out support to the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won.

group leader hoang văn kieu said: the war waged by the vietnamese people and the other indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is winning one victory after another. no matter how stubborn u.s. imperialism may be, it will never escape from thorough defeat. following their respected and beloved leader ho chi minh's teachings, the vietnamese people are determined to defeat u.s. imperialism in whatever circumstances, so as to liberate the south, defend the north and then realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

during their stay in yunnan, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms went to the honghe hani-yi autonomous chou, the yuchi administrative region and yiliang county to investigate the production of rice, sugar canes, cured tobacco, livestock breeding, forestry, brigade-run industries and the development of the economy in mountainous areas inhabited by minority nationalities. they also went to kochiu city where they visited a waste

material collecting shop and a ceramics factory and acquainted themselves with local mining construction. they held discussions with local leaders and poor and lower-middle peasants. wherever they went they were accorded a warm welcome by responsible comrades in various localities and the local people.

when the vietnamese comrades arrived in peking today, they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned ma yi, yang li-kung, chang yun-chih, shou nan-ching, li yung-kai, hsing jen-hsien and yu chin-chi. tan phong, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Head of Peruvian Commercial Office in China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1971)

miguel barandiaran, head of the peruvian commercial office in china, arrived in peking by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

China, PDRY Sign Minutes of Talks on Construction of Road, Bridge and on Drilling Wells

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 15, 1971)

china and the people's democratic republic of yemen signed here yesterday minutes of talks on construction of a road from ain to manfid, minutes of talks on construction of zingibar bridge and minutes of talks on drilling wells.

the first two documents were signed by abdul rehman al baisari, permanent secretary of the ministry of public works and communications, on behalf of the p.d.r.y. and li hong-chung, leader of the chinese road construction technical team, on behalf of the chinese side; and the third one was signed by permanent secretary abdul rehman al baisari and kung chi-shan, leader of the chinese well drilling technical team.

the signing ceremony was attended by high officials of the p.d.r.y. ministry of works and communications and liu ho-lin, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in aden and representatives of the chinese technical working teams.

speaking at the signing ceremony, permanent secretary abdul rehman al baisari warmly praised the cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, economic counsellor liu ho-lin expressed admiration of the chinese government and people for the d.r.c.y. government and people in their struggle for safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economy.

The signing ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Shipping Delegation Feted in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 15, 1971)

tanzanian minister for communications, transport and labour j.m. kusinde gave a dinner here on the evening of august 13 in honour of a chinese delegation led by tung hua-min, chinese managing-director of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company.

The chinese delegation arrived here on august 11 to attend the company's 1971 annual meeting of the board of directors and to pay a friendly visit to tanzania.

Among those present at the dinner were tanzanian minister for economic affairs and development planning s.m. babu, minister for commerce and industries d. nsemi, national executive secretary of the tangayika african national union (tanu) mbita and leading officials of the tanzanian side of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company.

Chinese ambassador to tanzania chung hsi-tung was also present.

The board of directors of the company met here on august 13 to review the work done in the past year and discuss the company's future plan. both sides of the board expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the company and with the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

On august 14, chinese ambassador chung hsi-tung gave a luncheon in honour of the visiting chinese delegation. present on the occasion were minister kusinde, and managing-director i.m. kaduma, director a.c.a. tandau and co-general-manager n.t. bunatwa, of the tanzanian side of the joint shipping company.

Present also was chinese co-general-manager keng chuan-ssu.

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese, UAR Table Tennis Players Hold Last Friendly Matches in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 15, 1971)

visiting chinese table tennis players held their last friendly matches with u.a.r. counterparts at cairo university this evening in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

amidst warm applause of the spectators, the players of the two countries marched into the court in high spirits. before the contest began, national anthems of the two countries were played, and gemmons and souvenirs exchanged between coaches and players of the two teams.

about 500 watchers present burst into applause from time to time cheering the chinese and u.a.r. players for their friendliness and high skill. at the end of the games, players of the two teams shook hands and exchanged congratulations.

tawnid helal, president of the u.a.r. table tennis federation, nassan sherif, vice-rector of cairo university and other high officials were present to watch the matches.

chinese and albanian diplomats in u.a.r. were also present.

after the matches, a tea party was given by the university's students union in honour of the chinese table tennis team.

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END

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